FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1848. [NO. 1597.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Presbytery of Fayetteville having, at their late Stated Sessions, adopted the Cumberland Academy as their Presbyterial School, and having unanimously elected the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., as Principal of the same, the Board of Trustees of said Academy, as appointed by Presbytery, would announce to the public, that they have heard the report of the Committee appointed to correspond with Dr. Colton in reference to his election to the Principal charge of the above said Academy, and that he will be expected to be at this country, ready to take charge of the same, about the first of March next. But the Cumberland Academy will be open for the reception of pupils on the 12th day of January, 1848, under the instruction and government of an experienced and highly competent Assistant Teacher, Prof. Alex. D. McLean, who will continue to preside in charge until the Principal himself arrives, when they will take the chair of Assistant Teacher. The Board would further say, that this Academy, as the School of the Presbytery of Fayetteville, is under their immediate control and patronage, is situated twenty-five miles North from Fayetteville, within a few miles of the stage road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, on a pleasant, retired, and healthy location, accessible from any direction, and, in short, just such a one as the Board will ever be prepared to recommend to parents and guardians as a safe retreat for their sons and wards from all the ordinary sources of temptation to vice to which unprotected youth, away from parental care, are sometimes exposed. The Board expect, in pursuance of the order and wish of Presbytery, to present for the patronage of the Classical School second to none in its class in the State, and yet as low as the spirit of the times will consent with sound edification to the enterprise devoted.

Tuition Fees will be $5, $6, and $8 a Quarter, according to the branches of learning pursued by the Pupil. Good Board can be obtained for $6 per month in the dining room—Rooms are furnished by the Board for the use of students. Board at the above rate can be had in private families, as parents may prefer.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the Board is confident that the Cumberland Academy, under the instruction and government of the experienced Principal and Assistant Teacher, as before stated, will be found to be in every sense such an Academy as the community generally, and the Presbyterian community in particular, desire.

By order of the Board,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
HENRY ELLIOT,
Committee.

January 1, 1848. 90tf

TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned, being a Committee on Building appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, will meet at Spring Hill, the location of said Academy, on the 22d day of January 1848, to let out to the lowest bidder the following Jobs, viz:—One large and two Dwelling Houses, designed as a public and Steward's houses, to be ready Dining Room, as an addition to the present Steward's house, to correspond in the present Academical Boundary with a Porch and to fit together with the other main jobs which will be printed out on the ground. Builders and Joiners will please call the above, and for further particulars will refer to any member of the undersigned Committee. Conditions and Terms made known on the day of letting.

A. S. McNEILL,
ALEXR. MURCHISON,
JNO. W. McNAY,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.

July 1, 1847. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Thomas L. Hybart, will expose to public sale, on Wednesday the 2d day of next month, at the store of C. O. Pemberton, now occupied by Dr. Tate, N. Carolina, A small Lot in Complete Set,
Also, a tract of Land on the Morven Road, about six miles from town, containing 100 acres.
Also, sundry articles of House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, and a small lot of Books.
At the same time will be sold a likely young NEGRO BOY, aged about sixteen years, if not earlier disposed of.
The Negro Boy will be sold for Cash, or a Note negotiable at Bank. The other property will be disposed of on terms to be announced before the sale.

ROBERT STRANGE, Jr.
J. G. SHEPHERD.

July 3, 1848. 90ts

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats R. KUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM. PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, at the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage, and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1848. 90tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at December Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mrs. Mary J. Millar, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of his Testatrix, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

A. McLEAN, Ex'r.

Dec. 24, 1847. 26-6w

BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
AND
Fancy and Plaid Worsted GOODS.

WE have on hand a large assortment of plain black, fancy satin and chameleon striped and fig'd Silks; 3-4 and 4-4 fancy plaid raw Silks; Mexican, gala, and other worsted Plaids; Mouslin de-Laines, Cashmeres, plain and fancy Alpacas, and rich colored Carleton and French winter Ginghams.

Likewise, an assortment of Venitian and Ingrain Carpetings; Druggets and Rugs; twilled and London Duffel negro Blankets; fine Whitney bed and cradle Blankets, various sizes—all of which we will now offer at reduced prices, in order to make room for our Spring Stock.

—ALSO—

"Old Virginia" Chewing Tobacco—a very superior article, which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, if not wanting less than a pound.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

January 1, 1848. 90-4tFeb

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of New Books just received, among which are, the 52d vol. English Common Law Reports; 30th vol. English Chancery Reports; Smith on Contracts; Saunders on Pleading and Evidence; Lube's Equity; and other Law Books.

Ward's Practice of Medicine; Dunglisson's Dictionary and Physiology.

Almanacs, the N. C. Novel; Arthur's Rising in the World; Campaign Sketches of the War in Mexico; Hooker's Maxims; Coe's Drawing Cards, &c. &c.

July 3. E. J. HALE.

A TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN of proper character, qualified to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, in addition to the usual course of English instruction, may obtain a situation with ample compensation from the tuition fees, or a liberal salary, on application to Dr. J. H. Montgomery, J. L. Cheshire, Esq. or Col. Jas. L. Cowles, either personally or by letter addressed to Lawrenceville, Montgomery County, N. C. Certificates &c. will be stated at the office.

June 3, 1848. 96-4w

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

June 1, 1848. 90-3m

JAMES BANKS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

WILL Practice in the Courts and Superior Courts of Richmond, Robeson, and Cumberland.

July 1, 1848. 26-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Williams, Mercy Williams, *et alii*, Heirs at Law of Joel Williams, dec'd, vs. Elly Williams, widow of said deceased.

Petition to sell Real and Personal Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elly Williams, the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Elly Williams to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the Real and Personal Estate of the said Joel Williams, dec'd, will be sold as ordered by the Will of said deceased.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Clinton, the 3d Monday in November, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

THOMAS I. FAISON, C'k.

[Pr. adv. $2 50] 96-6w

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each: the first Session beginning on the first day of January; the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classics, $20
For common English branches, 15
For English or reading the higher branches on Mathematics, the nature of the Classes.
For Modern Languages, 10
For Book-keeping, 5
For Juvenile Students—Reading, Writing and Spelling, 12
For any additional studies, an extra charge of 3
For Military Tactics, no charge.

Instructers.

Classical Department, J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.
Mathematical and Military do., S. M. PRESTON.
Modern Languages, Monsieur BRADY.
Book-keeping, J. S. NICHOLS.
Juvenile Department, ROBT. WHITEHURST.

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 1, 47. 93-6t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, A. D. 1847.

William Powell, Bethune B. McKenzie, Daniel B. Nicholson, Alexander Martin, and Alexander McDonald, *against* Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Charles Zimmerman and wife Hannah.

Original Bill, praying that the Defendants may be decreed by this Honorable Court to make to the Plaintiffs a legal title to such interest as they may be entitled to have in a certain lot of Land, together with the improvements thereon, in the town of Rockingham, and to surrender to the said Plaintiffs the possession of the said lot of Land.

IN this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants, Daniel P. McDonald and wife Margaret Ann, and Chas. Zimmerman and wife Hannah, are residents of the State of South Carolina and not of the State of North Carolina: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of the Plaintiffs, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Bill will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Worthy Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and the 72d year of American Independence.

Issued the 15th day of December, A. D. 1847.

J. W. CAMERON, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $4 20.] 95-6w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, joining the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one-fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

GRAND SCHEMES!!
For January, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$30,000! $12,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 7, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, January 22, 1848.

66 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
SPLENDID LOTTERY.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $12,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,780, 3 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificate of Packages of 22 Wholes, $110 00
Ditto ditto 22 Halves, 55 00
Ditto ditto 22 Quarters, 27 50

MOST SPLENDID YET!
$10,000! $30,000!
$20,000! $10,000!

75 Prizes of $1,000!—200 ditto of $500.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 9, for 1848, to be drawn in Alexandria, on Saturday, January 29, 1848.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!
☞ 1 Splendid Prize of $40,000
☞ 1 " " " 30,000
☞ 1 " " " 20,000
☞ 1 " " " 10,000

1 Prize of $6,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,213, 3 Prizes of 1,750, 75 of 1,000, 200 (being the lowest 3 Nos.) of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes $200 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves 100 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters 50 00
Ditto ditto 26 Eighths, 25 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94-tdpd

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dancing, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' DRESS GOODS.

Newstyle Cassimeres and Plaids, some very fine, Hand-some article of Plaids for children, Mourning and half do. Cassimeres and De-Laines, 2-4 to 6-4 Cross Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroadered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bro. Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.

Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs. Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted,

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Spoolers, Twisters, Danforth, Thrastle, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Meneely's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st.
Baltimore.

Dec. 13, 1847. 94-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

James Brown and wife and others, *ex* Marmaduke Powell, Administrator of Dorothy Robbins, *et al.*
Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, Defendants in said Petition, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Jesse Faulk and wife Lucy, and William Williamson and wife Prudence, to personally appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for this county, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, Thomas M. Smith, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1847.

THOS. M. SMITH, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 94-6w

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to A. W. STEEL.

Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

LAW BOOKS.

Chitty's Blackstone, 2 vols.,
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.,
" " Pleadings,
" on Agency,
" on Partnership,
" on Bills,
" on Bailments,
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, 2 vols.,
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.,
Archbold's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kent's Commentaries, 4 vols.,
Wheaton's Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Smith's Leading Cases, new and enlarged Edition, 2 vols.,
Smith on Contracts,
Williams on Executors, 2 vols.,
Starkie on Evidence, 3 vols.,
Stephen on Pleading,
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.,
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence,
Leigh's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.,
Kame's Law Compendium, 2 vols.,
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction,
Crabb on Real Property, 2 vols.,
Chitty on Bills,
Hughes' Equity Draughtsman,
Kame's Blackstone and Kent,
Law of Courts Martial.
Swaim's Justice, N. C. Form Book, Iredell's Digested Manual of Laws of N. C. since 1836.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Oct. 1847.

Books of all kinds, Law, Medical, &c. procured to order, when not on hand.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

WOODS', Watson's, Dickson's, and Eberle's Practice.
Dunglisson's New Remedies.
" Medical Dictionary.
Eberle on Children.
Dewees on Females, on Children, on Midwifery.
Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia.
Dewee's Mayogree's Midwifery.
Chapman on Eruptive Fevers, Gout, Dropsies, &c.
Churchill on Diseases of Females.
" Midwifery.
Prout on the Stomach and Renal Diseases.
Smith & Horner's Anatomical Atlas.
Philips on Scrofula.
Magendie's Physiology.
Ellis's Formulary.
Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
Wood & Bache's U. S. Dispensatory.
Ewell's Medical Companion, new improved Edition.
Gentlemen's Medical Pocket Book.
Ladies' do.

For sale by

Oct. 1847. E. J. HALE.

INDEMNITY.

Those who assume the position that if we terminate the war with Mexico without territorial indemnity, we shall be forever dishonored, forget that we closed the war of 1812 with Great Britain—a war provoked by a series of outrages compared with which even Mr. Polk's list of Mexican insults and injuries dwindle into insignificance—without even asking for territorial or any other sort of indemnity for that black and almost interminable catalogue of wrongs and outrages which finally forced us to appeal to the sword. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact, that the treaty of Ghent is wholly silent in regard to the principal causes of that war—neither providing "indemnity for the past" nor tendering the slightest "security for the future," in respect to those causes. Were we, in the estimation of the men who are now so clamorous for indemnity from a feebler foe, from whom we have the power (or think we have) to extort it, dishonored by the treaty of 1814 with Great Britain? Were we disgraced by basing that treaty upon the *status quo ante bellum*, instead of the *uti possidetis*? If not, why should we now think our national honor impugned, by magnanimously saying to the prostrate though still proud foe, upon whose neck we have our heel, "We disdain to extort from *you* terms which we have not heretofore, under circumstances much more imperatively requiring it at our hands, even *asked* of a nation able to cope with us."

Richmond Whig.

OLD TIMES.

Rev. Mr. Fox, in a paper written in 1828, to a friend, gave a familiar sketch of the manners and habits of the good people of Boston nearly a century ago. The following is that part which describes the dress of a couple as they were arranged for marriage:

"To begin with the lady: her long locks were strained upward over an immense cushion that sat like an incubus on her head, and then plastered over with pomatum and sprinkled with a shower of white powder. The height of this tower was somewhat over a foot. One single white rose bud lay upon its summit, like an eagle upon a hay-stack. Over her neck and bosom was folded a lace handkerchief, fastened in front by a bosom pin rather larger than a dollar, consisting of your grandfather's miniature set in virgin gold. Her airy form was braced up in a satin dress, the sleeves tight as the natural skin to the arm, with a waist formed by a bodice worn outside, whence the skirt flowed off and was distended at the ankles by an ample hoop. Shoes of white kid, with peaked toes and heels of two or three inches elevation, enclosed her feet, and glittered with spangles as her little pedal members peeped curiously out.

"Now for the swain. Your grandfather slept in an arm-chair the night before his wedding, that the arrangements of his pericranium, which had been under the hands of a barber the whole afternoon, might not be disturbed. His hair was sleeked back and plentifully bepowered, while his cue projected like the handle of a skillet. His coat was of a sky-blue silk, lined with yellow; his long vest of white satin embroidered with gold lace, his breeches of the same material and tied at the knee with pink riband. White silk stockings and pumps, with clocks and ties of the same hue, completed the habiliments of his nether limbs. Lace ruffles clustered around his wrists, and a portentous frill worked in correspondence, and bearing the miniature of his beloved, completed his truly genteel appearance."—*Com. Advertiser.*

Mr. Joseph Cunard, of Moramichi, Nova Scotia, the celebrated Royal mail contractor, has stopped payment, being obliged to yield to the pressure of the times. The amount of his liabilities is said to be fearfully great.

A "DEMOCRAT" IN MEXICO.

The Locofoco papers occasionally furnish us with extracts of letters from Whig officers in Mexico (such as Wynkoop of Pennsylvania,) abusing most foully their brother Whigs at home, for the course they have taken in relation to the war.—The *motive* of these *bidders for promotion*, who think this a much shorter and a much *surer* road to it than hard service or hard fighting, is so transparent, that their violent tirades excite no other emotion than contempt for the sycophants who write them. No such imputation, however, can be levelled at a Democrat in Mexico who denounces the great dispenser of commissions and epaulettes; for he knows that he is thereby creating an impassable barrier to his own advancement, while he can hope for nothing of course from the powerless and proscribed Whigs. We beg leave, therefore, to give the Locofoco papers "a Rowland for their Oliver," in the following extract of a letter from Wm. C. Tobey, Esq., also a Pennsylvania volunteer, and perhaps in Wynkoop's regiment. Mr. Tobey, when at home, was a leading Democrat, as he may be now, for aught we know. It is clear, however, that he is no longer a Polk man. He writes to the Philadelphia North American thus:

"Let not my brother Democrats, who have not yet discovered who James K. Polk is, cavil that I handle him like a true Locofoco, without gloves. I do not know a Democrat in the whole army, regular or volunteer, [he should have excepted Col. Wynkoop] who does not execrate the man and his war measures. Should ever I be the privilege of as here to cast our votes again for a President of our republic, I am inclined to think that we shall require more than the *ipse dixit* of Kane's Baltimore Convention to control our suffrages. For myself I shall go with the old toper who could not be fooled with a choice beverage, which his landlord said was "bran new whiskey, and none of your old stinking stuff twenty years old." I shall take the twenty years old proof in preference to another "new man."

The Arrests in Mexico.—General Scott has laid out work enough by his recent arrests in Mexico, to keep a Court Martial sitting in Washington for the next ten years at least, if we are to judge of the process of trying Generals Worth, Pillow, and so forth, by the method of elongation followed in the Fremont trial. The results of these arrests by Gen. Scott are worth inquiring into; Congress should pass a law requiring all offenders for any crime short of treason, to be tried by a drum-head court martial. If the General Officers now under arrest are to be tried in Washington, the war will have to be brought to an immediate close, as the whole army will be summoned as witnesses; and the cost of the trial will be much greater than that of the war. As neither of the arrested Officers in Mexico happens to be a son-in-law of Col. Benton, there is some hope that the trials may terminate some time during the present century.

N. Y. Mirror.

California.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser has been permitted to publish a private letter from a gentleman of that city, who went out to California in Col. Stevenson's New York regiment. The writer says, among other things:

"I have been in California since April 18, 1847; have seen but little of the country myself, but have conversed much with various persons, some of whom have visited every part of it, and can confidently assert, and do assert, that California, taken altogether, is a most miserable God-forsaken country, the jumping-off place, fit only for Mormons, Millerites, and monomaniacs. It has been most flagrantly misrepresented—most villainously belied.

"The Bay of San Francisco, as regards commercial purposes, merits all the most enthusiastic have said of it. It is, probably, the finest bay in the world, and it alone may save California from utter condemnation."

The Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.—We have to call the attention of our readers to this very important question, whether the marriage with the sister of a deceased wife is or is not legal. The case has been argued during the past week, and yesterday Lord Denman and the other judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in most elaborate judgments, decided that, according to the new law of this country, such a marriage is absolutely null and void; and as a matter of course all the children of such a marriage are illegitimate. From what we understand many parties will be placed in a most unpleasant position by this decision; but, as Lord Denman observed, they ought to have been well advised before they took such a step, which all must have been aware was at least possible to lead to most disastrous consequences. It appears the case is to be taken to the House of Lords, but we should very much doubt whether the decision of the Judge of the Queen's Bench will be reversed.

London Observer.

Telegraphic Marriage.—A gentleman of Cincinnati and a lady of Philadelphia, were married, in the latter city, on Thursday night last, and the fact being communicated by telegraph, the wedding feast was held simultaneously in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The "joy greeting" and response were telegraphed, the Cincinnati Commercial says, and therefore, though strange it may seem, this wedding celebration had participants in persons separated by nearly a thousand miles! What will science do next?

Telegraph to the Pacific.—The St. Louis papers are talking of extending the magnetic telegraph from that place to the Pacific. The distance is 2000 miles, which at $150 a mile would make the total cost $300,000. Whitney's project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific by means of a railroad, is likely to be anticipated by the telegraph.

Chesterfield, having been informed by his physician, that he was dying by inches, "thanked heaven he was not so tall by a foot as Sir Thomas Robinson."

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.

Arrival of the Steamship New Orleans.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship New Orleans arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 24th instant, and made a very short passage.

Passengers.—Gen. Pierce, U. S. A.; Col. Wm. M. Smyth, bearer of despatches; Col. Wm. Trousdale, 14th Infantry; Maj. Talcott, 1st Voltigners; and 28 other officers.

The New Orleans also brought over the remains of Col. Butler, Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Col. Martin Scott, Col. T. B. Ransom, Lieut. Col. Graham; Capts. Thompson and Taylor; Lieuts. Williams, Clark and Adams; Serg't Madison; Dr. Slade; Privates Trezvant and Kennedy.

The dates by this arrival are no later from the city of Mexico. The train which left the capital on the 9th inst. with Gens. Twiggs and Pierce reached Vera Cruz on the 22d, and brings us interesting correspondence, though of an earlier date than we have published.

Referring to our correspondence below for an interesting account of affairs in the capital, we give here a brief letter from a source usually well informed:

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 8, 1847.

Gen. Patterson arrived here day before yesterday, and the last of his command reached here to-day. He has brought with him about 3,500 men. As soon as Gen. Butler arrives, he or Gen. Patterson will be sent to San Luis Potosi, to open the communication between there and Tampico, and the other of the above named generals will be sent to Zacatecas, to take possession of the country around. Queretaro will not be disturbed just now.

We learn from the Free American that on the 27th of November Gen. Lane, with a detachment, fought the Mexicans, at a place named Matamoras, whipped them, and delivered several prisoners. We have to regret the loss of Lieut. Ridgely, of the Artillery, and assistant adjutant general to Gen. Lane.

The following is from the Free American of a late date:

The officers stationed at Puebla have resolved to present a medal to Gen. Lane. On one side of it is to be the general's likeness, and on the other side he will be represented entering the city of Puebla. The medal is to cost one thousand dollars.

We are indeed happy to see Gen. Lane rewarded by his brother officers. He is one among the great number who have by their noble exploits won the esteem of all their countrymen and the confidence of their subalterns. Gen. Lane left this city about three months ago, and in this short space of time he fought and gained no less than five battles!

The Free American says it was rumored that Gen. Marshall, then at Jalapa, was to march upon Orizaba as soon as he could obtain the necessary ammunition.

Special Correspondence of the Picayune.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 23, 1847.

The steamer New Orleans will leave in the morning for your city, with a very large number of those wounded at the late battles in the valley of Mexico; and although they present a melancholy picture, with what joy will they place their feet upon Freedom's soil once more, and what a happy return to their friends!

It is reported that Mr. Trist will reach here to-morrow with an escort of cavalry, and he may bring dates from Mexico to the 16th of December—one day later than has been received.

By this command we may obtain something interesting and authentic respecting the propositions which are reported to have been made by the Mexicans to send commissioners to Havana to negotiate, although I have no idea that even if such a proposition has been made that it will be carried out, as the latest accounts from Queretaro represent affairs as being in rather an uproarious condition.

The President's message reached us yesterday, and created more interest than any document that has been received in Vera Cruz for a long time, and perhaps the Mexicans felt a deeper interest than the Americans, for they have a deeper interest in the future destiny of the country.

Your friend Peoples, the enterprising editor of the American Star, who came from Mexico with the train, immediately chartered a mustang and greaser to take it along, and, as his plans are well arranged, I have no doubt but that the good people of Mexico will read it in three days.

So far as I can learn, although I have read but a small portion of it myself, it seems to have given almost universal satisfaction.

Although the road from this to Mexico is now lined with troops, and every advantageous point permanently garrisoned, the guerrilleros continue to make their appearance occasionally, and yesterday they not only wounded Lieut. Gordon, of the Rifle Regiment, in two places, but captured about a hundred pack mules, which were a short distance behind the command and were the property of Mexicans.

It has now become pretty certain, as I learn from many who came with the train, that Lieut. O'Sullivan, who was promoted for his gallantry at Palo Alto and distinguished himself by his gallantry in the last battles before Mexico, after throwing up his commission joined the Mexicans, and has received an appointment of colonel in the Mexican army. Although as gallant and brave a man as ever lived, he disgraced himself on many occasions, by which he lost the respect of all his associates, and may now fight as hard against the American flag as he has fought for it.

MEXICO, Dec. 4, 1847.

The news from Queretaro since my last is extremely meagre and uninteresting. The council of Governors had at last broken up, and they have done nothing except pledging themselves to sustain the Government in providing the means to meet its expenditures in all its branches. The question of peace or war was reserved for the action of the General Government. Well informed Mexicans do not hesitate to charge this result upon the partisans of Santa Anna, who have been unaccountably increased in Queretaro by the secession of nearly all the *Puros*—Farias and one or two others being the only exceptions. This party (calling themselves Santanistas) are now said to be hatching another revolution to place Santa Anna at the head of the Government and crush the hopes of the peace party; and this plot, it was believed, would be successful, mainly in consequence of the supineness and indecision of the Government. President Anaya issued a decree on the 26th ult. that no elections should be held in any part of the Republic occupied by the Americans, but that the authorities now in power should continue to exercise these functions. From present appearances this would be equivalent to giving the ayuntamientos of this and other places a life-lease of office, a thing opposed to the democratic principle of "rotation," and therefore not likely to be carried into effect.

The following notice appeared in the Star on Wednesday last:

A Call.—The officers of the American army, the citizens attached thereto, Mexican citizens, foreigners and such other individuals as feel disposed, are invited to meet in the Senate chamber at the National Palace on Saturday afternoon next, December 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of settling the preliminaries and taking stock in a contemplated railroad between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz and the intermediate points. Many of the citizens of the United States having indicated a determination to occupy the territory of Mexico, it is expected that the spirit of internal improvement hitherto unknown in this country, will be called forth.

By many this was looked upon as a hoax, and although it excited considerable interest through the week, this idea was so prevalent that the attendance at the meeting was rather small. Notwithstanding, the meeting was organized, and one gentleman exhibited a map of a survey which had been made in 1832 by a private company, and stated that fifteen years ago he had himself advocated the measure before the Mexican Senate, in the very chamber in which the meeting was then held. After appointing a committee to procure the necessary information and report at a subsequent meeting—and adopting a resolution to appoint a committee to report upon the propriety of memorializing the Congress of the United States upon the subject—the meeting adjourned until next Saturday. There were but few Mexicans present, but one of them stated that he was there to represent some four or five others, and pledged himself, should the security of the undertaking be manifested, to raise nine millions of subscriptions for the stock at once. After this who will say we Yankees are not a great people!

On Monday, the 29th ult., died in this city one of those remarkable men whose lives, spent in the constant service of war, appear more like a romance than real life—Daniel Murphy, a Texan ranger. From a long obituary notice of the deceased in the Star I gather the following particulars of his eventful life: After participating in the capture of San Antonio de Bexar, when Cos surrendered that fortress and a well appointed army to a handful of Texans, he joined the Georgia Battalion under Fannin, near Victoria, and was with them when they surrendered to Urrea and were marched to Goliad. On the morning of the famous massacre of that noble band, and after the first discharge from the enemy, Dan with two or three others succeeded in making his escape and reaching the Texan camp. He was again found in the Texan camp when Bowles, the Cherokee chief, had combined the twelve tribes to exterminate the whites and drive them from the country. The result of this campaign was the complete expulsion of the Indians from the settlements. He next joined the ill-fated Santa Fe expedition, and was again made prisoner and again escaped to Texas; and coming upon the Rio Grande frontier, like the lamented Cameron, was the terror of those robbers and butchers under Canales, &c., who were the annoyance of the scattered settlers. When the war broke out between the United States and Mexico, Dan came to the Rio Grande, and has been present at every fight we have had with the Mexicans from that place to this. His fights are now over! Twelve years ago he swore to be revenged for the massacre of his companions at Goliad, and well has he kept his oath. He died in the capital of his enemies, with the flag of his country waving over their conquered battlements.

LATER FROM GEN. WOOL'S LINE.

Arrival of the Steamship Telegraph.

The U. S. steamship Telegraph arrived yesterday from the Brazos, whence she sailed on the 24th inst.

We have the Matamoras Flag down to the 22d of December. In the number of the 18th, we find a notice of several murders of Mexicans committed on the San Fernando road. Among them was Ramon Paz, a noted outlaw. Another was Jose Maria Fondey and two of his servants. The bodies of several others were found murdered. The Flag thus speaks of these murders:

Nothing positive as to the cause which induced the killing of these men, or who were engaged in it has yet transpired, but we infer, from rumors afloat as to the daily occurrence of hostile meetings between the traders and robbers who infest the roads for the purpose of plundering them, that the bodies found were of the slain in some such meetings.

The rancho of Capt. Capestran, near Matamoras, has been burned, and, as is alleged by Americans, Col. Davenport is investigating the case.

The Flag says that large numbers of Mexicans are emigrating to the Texas side of the Rio Grande in great numbers, for the purpose of availing themselves of the protection of American laws, should the Rio Grande be made the boundary between the two countries.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

THE QUARRELS OF THE GENERALS.

We have no specific information, as yet, touching the *immediate* cause of the arrest of General Worth by order of General Scott; but light is thrown upon the origin of the misunderstanding between them in a letter bearing the signature of "Gomez," published in the St. Louis Republican of the 20th. This origin, it seems, dates back to the military occupation of Puebla, by the advanced division under General Worth, in May last. That occupation was the result of a capitulation made by the civil authorities, the military garrison having evacuated the place, on the terms and conditions following:—

"During the occupation of the capital of Puebla by the troops of the United States, they will invidably respect the Catholic religion, which the nation professes, the public worship and morals, the persons and property of all the inhabitants.

"The civil local authorities will continue in the free exercise of their functions conformably to the laws of the country. In consequence, if the general of said troops should consider any other measures necessary, besides those dictated heretofore, especially for the maintenance of public order and tranquility, he will communicate his wishes on said subject to the above-mentioned authorities respectively, according to their nature, and sustain and protect such measures.

"The custody of the prisoners and officers in charge of the municipality will continue in charge of the force which the civil authority has allotted for it, composed of forty men of the battalion of the free (libre) allowed to go free from Vera Cruz as a convict guard, until it be relieved by the United States, when said prison will be allowed to retire with their arms.

These terms, it appears, were considered too favorable by General Scott, who expressed his opinion both verbally and in writing, whereat General Worth took offence.

Another cause of offence grew out of a division order, issued by General Worth to his division only, cautioning the officers and men against an alleged plot of the Mexicans at Puebla to poison the wells and thus assassinate the Americans.—General Scott censured this order, verbally and in writing, first as improperly issued only to one division, whereas the subject matter of it should have been referred to the commander-in-chief, for general orders, if true, and secondly as [illegible] offensive and scandalous [illegible] against the Mexican authorities [illegible], if not true.

Again offended by General Scott's remarks, it appears that General Worth demanded a Court of Inquiry, which was ordered, and the members of which were Generals Quitman, Twiggs and Smith. The finding of this Court we annex:—

OPINION

[illegible] regarding the remarks of the general in [illegible] instance, endorsed upon the [illegible] from the Mexican judge [illegible] to Gen. Scott, dated the 16th of [illegible] last, as unofficial and applicable only [illegible] to the Mexican authorities which [illegible] record, at the time of his remarks, appeared to be "without authority," and which he [illegible] Major General Worth insists were not controlled by any of his official acts, the court can perceive nothing in the remarks of the general in chief to which Major General Worth could properly take exception.

The court is further of opinion that the terms of stipulations granted by Brevet Major General Worth, to the functionaries of the city of Puebla, upon his entrance with the advanced corps of the army into that city on the 15th of May last, were *unnecessarily yielded, imprudent*, and in effect *detrimental* to the public service. And that the grant of those privileges was in contravention of the ninth and tenth paragraphs of general orders No. 20, published at Tampico on the 19th day of February last, and *were not warranted* by the letter of instructions of the general-in-chief to Gen. Worth.

The court, as required, further declares its opinion that the "*circular*" published by Brevet Major General Worth to his division, dated Puebla, June 16, 1847, was *highly improper* and extremely objectionable in many respects, especially as it might tend, by exasperating the whole Mexican nation, to thwart the well-known pacific policy of the United States, and in view of the high source from which it emanated, to disturb the friendly relations of our government with Spain* or at least give occasion to that power to call for explanations or apologies. The barbarous offence, against which the circular warned the soldiers of the first division, if it existed at all, equally affected the whole army. The information obtained by General Worth, if worthy of notice, should therefore have been communicated to the general-in-chief, that he might have exercised his discretion on the means to be adopted for correcting the evil.

With these views of the circular alluded to, the court is of opinion that it called for *the emphatic reprobation and rebuke* of the general-in-chief.

In conclusion, this court deems it material to the case to express the opinion that it is the right and the duty of the general-in-chief, and indispensable to the preservation of proper discipline in the army, that he should at all times possess the privilege of freely commenting upon, disapproving or censuring the official acts of his subordinate officers."

II. The general-in-chief approves the proceedings and opinion in the foregoing case.

III. His order will not be extended beyond the commanders of divisions and brigades, and the chiefs of the general staff.

IV. The Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Quitman is president, is dissolved.

By command of Major General Scott.

(Signed) H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

* The letter of "Gomez" furnishes no means of explaining this reference to Spain, which perhaps is to be a typographical error.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

GEN. SCOTT AND HIS SUBORDINATES.

By the way of St. Louis we have the first authentic account of the causes of the rupture between General Scott and General Worth. "Gomez," extracts from whose letters we have before published, we have found to be about the best authority from the army. According to his [illegible] the origin of the difficulties between [illegible] and Gen. Worth, Gen. Twiggs and Smith pro[illegible] [illegible] a fear by a precipitate re[illegible] Gen. Taylor, has tarnished [illegible] by some act of insubordinatio[illegible] of Mexico that the General-in[illegible] not overlook.

Nothing is more unkind or [illegible] the remarks which have been [illegible] some of the papers against General [illegible] for what has been presumed to [illegible] hasty conduct upon an occasion, when none of the facts were known. That General Scott is a frank, off-hand, "dead-calculating" soldier, not always weighing every word he utters, is very true,—but at the bottom of his character there is genius of a high order, great practical common sense, and wherewithal, a profound appreciation of what is duty, and what is right and wrong. To traduce a man who has just run through the fiery furnace that he has, and who has added to his reputation of a statesman in the management of the most intricate and alarming political matters in South Carolina, Maine, and New York, now the additional reputation of being the second General of the age, and second only to Wellington and Bonaparte, if second he is, is cruel and unpatriotic, and deserving the severest censure from all good men.

What some writers say of General Scott, that he has all sorts of sense except common sense, is most untrue, and is daily refuted by his acts. What but the best dictates and laws of common sense, for example, planned the concentration of our forces at the Island of Lobos,—effected that superb landing before Vera Cruz,—then took the citadel with but a trifling loss of life,—afterwards dictated the combinations at Cerro Gordo, and then gloriously led on less than ten thousand men into a city of 200,000 Mexicans, the heart of an empire of 10,000,000 of people! Now, if he allows insubordination to exist there, or himself to be disgraced by Gen. Worth, or anybody else, how long would he and his little army be safe?

GEN. WORTH.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas, in a letter dated 27th ult., after alluding to the difficulties between Gen. Scott and two or three of his principal officers, says:

"But this may be taken as a fact—that there is a deeply contrived political scheme at the bottom—which will be made apparent in a short time. Gen. Worth, when the war broke out, was considered to be a Whig, though in previous years, while a citizen of Albany, or one of the neighboring towns, he had at times voted the Loco Foco ticket, and was a warm personal friend of Mr. Van Buren, for whom he voted in 1840.

Private intelligence from Mexico states that General Worth has all at once become a flaming Democrat, and that a scheme is on foot, and has been for some time, the chief conductors of which reside in the States, to bring out General Worth as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, for the express purpose of *running him against Gen. Taylor*. Now, whatever may be the result of the present troubles in our army in Mexico, it will be found hereafter, that a political Presidential purpose was at the bottom, or is in some way connected with it.

This information has been imparted to me by gentlemen who are in possession of the most full and authentic information respecting affairs in Mexico. I am not at liberty to state who my authorities are. Future developments will show that what I now say is well founded.

There was a rumor at Washington on the 31st ult., that Gen. Scott had been recalled from the command of the army in Mexico. Although the report did not obtain any credit, it nevertheless produced much excitement.

Gen. Pierce.—This gentleman arrived here yesterday in the New Orleans, and we see it announced with regret in the papers from Mexico, that he intends resigning his commission. During the short time he has been in the service, no officer has more distinguished himself by his aptitude, energy and courage, and we fear that the report may prove unfounded.

N. O. Picayune.

Increase of the Army.—The Military Committee of the Senate reported a bill a few days ago, for adding *ten regiments* to the present twenty five regiments of the regular army; and yesterday the same committee reported a bill authorizing *twenty-one regiments* of volunteers. When all these regiments shall be raised, the Army of the United States, regular and volunteer, will amount to some *sixty or seventy thousand men*, at a cost of millions of money, which it is at present impossible to estimate, and all to vindicate the personal consistency of President Polk. The ruinous consequences of this ill starred Mexican war are now rapidly approaching a point which the most blinded follower of party will be unable to extenuate or uphold.—*Nat. Int.*

The Washington correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" writes —

"We are as much at peace with Mexico now as we shall be for twenty years to come."

Napoleon was a great friend of peace, and to bring about a universal peace in Europe he employed the most energetic means. He eschewed negotiation as unworthy a hero, and determined to conquer it! He devoted a large portion of his life to this object, and expended, in his vigorous attempts to "conquer a peace," many millions of treasure and millions of lives. He was unsuccessful in his efforts, and, to his great astonishment, peace to Europe was secured only by his own captivity!

Mr. Polk seems anxious to follow the example of Napoleon in restoring peace to a continent. He is prodigal of the lives and fortunes of the people, yet there is no promise that his efforts will be attended with success. "Give me more money and more men," he exclaims, "and I will give you peace; I will *conquer* a peace."

Boston Journal.

FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican contains advices from Santa Fe. We give a few extracts from a letter in the Republican:

SANTA FE, NOV. 7, 1847.

There is at present considerable trouble and excitement about the acts of Colonel Newby. I find that the colonel has been trying to establish something like order and military discipline among the troops at this post, and has not been supported by his officers.

The majority of the Americans living here are men of the worst character, who, finding that they could stay no longer in the States, have come out here for the purpose of swindling and stealing the hard earned wages of the private soldier.

Every grog shop has a gambling hall attached to it, in which there are nightly scenes of riot and confusion disgraceful to any military post. I am pained to add that at some of the tables may be found men wearing officer's uniforms, dealing *monte* and faro to privates of their own companies.

When Col. Newby arrived here, he found that if there was not some measure taken to stop the sale of liquor there could be no discipline among the troops. He immediately issued an order that no spirits should be sold to any soldier without the written permit of the officer commanding the company to which such soldier belonged. The order was so far disregarded by some of the officers that they gave permission to the keepers of grog-shops to sell their men what liquor they wanted. The citizens, knowing this, raised the cry of oppression against the colonel—with but little effect, however, for since I returned there have been two grog-shops closed, by order of the colonel, for selling without orders.

Capt. G. is now under arrest on ten charges, any one of which if proved, will cashier him. He was brought before the alcalde yesterday on the charge of stealing a gun from Dr. Jackson, of St. Louis.

There was a small mutiny in Captain Geiss's company yesterday, which was quelled by the appearance of two of the Illinois companies. By the way, speaking of the Sucker regiment, there is nothing like discipline among them; every man does as he thinks fit, and their officers do not try to restrain them.

There is considerable sickness among the troops now at this post. The principal disease is the influenza.

From the N. Y. Express, Dec. 31.

Wall street yesterday was the scene of an extraordinary excitement in the uncurrent money market. The failure of two or three little Banks, with a little help from Thompson's Bank Reporter, brought down town, yesterday, for redemption, the most of the floating money in the hands of grocers, small traders, and others,—and as the finds in the hands of some of the brokers, for the extraordinary calls for redemption, were soon exhausted, a panic ensued, during which many sold good notes for five, eight, and even ten per cent. discount. Indeed, about noon, yesterday, it was difficult, in some places up town, to buy a dinner, with any amount of money—butchers, grocers and others being willing enough to credit, but very unwilling to take uncurrent money at any price.

The only banks that are known to have suspended are the following:—The Susquehannah, Montrose, Pa; the New Hope & Delaware Bridge Company, N. J., and the Atlas Bank, at Clymer, N. Y. These suspensions were known several days ago.

Postscript.—Since the above was written we find that the excitement in relation to uncurrent money is as great as it was yesterday.

The large brokers are asking 2 to 3 per cent. discount. They are taking all the banks of the State at these rates except the Atlas, James and Security banks.—These notes are taken at 30 to 40 per cent. discount.

The New Rochelle and Franklin Bank bills are not very current, and are selling from 5 to 10 per cent. discount.

The money market is in a very agitated state. The year commenced with an unexampled state of prosperity: During the months of January, February, March, April and May, there were not half vessels enough in this country, to take on board the produce that was required for the British market. And the demand for Breadstuffs was such that the supplies from this country were inadequate to meet the want of the British people.

The effect of this demand was such, that a vast amount of specie was brought out to pay this country, and the balance was largely against England. Exchange on London fell down to 103 or full five per cent. below the relative value of specie. But since that period, the exports of Breadstuffs have comparatively ceased, and the balance of trade has gradually changed so as to be decidedly against us.

The imports of Goods have been more than sufficient to meet the exports, and the balance is now going forward in specie. From three to four millions of dollars have recently been shipped, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the export of specie will close with the year.

Sterling bills rule very high, viz: from 109¾ to 110¾, and such is the want of confidence that none but the best names will sell at all.

The pressure of the money market in England has at length reached this country. Every dollar that was due to England has been called for. Our State Stocks have come plentifully back—and thus such calls have added to the demand for money to be remitted to Europe.

This demand has been increasing for two months, and the banks have largely diminished their line of discounts. But still our merchants have stood firmly, and there have been no failures of magnitude.

Stocks of all kinds have been affected by the pressure of the market, but particularly Government Securities. The cause of the fall on Government Stocks is the large amounts that have been pressed on the market; besides which it is well known that Government must continue to be great borrowers until the Mexican war is brought to a close.

The shipping interest that was so well and so profitably employed, during the first six months of the year, is now comparatively idle.

A New York Merchant.—The late Gideon Lee, at one time its Mayor, used to remark, "No trade can be sound that is not beneficial to both parties, to buyers as well as to the seller. A man may obtain a temporary advantage by selling an article for more than its worth, but the very effect of such operations must recoil on him in the shape of bad debts and increased risks."

A person with whom he had some transactions, once boasted to him that he had, on one occasion, obtained an advantage over such a neighbor. "To-day," said he, "I have obtained one over you." "Well," said Mr. Lee, "that may be; but if you promise never to enter my office again, I will give you that bundle of goat skins." The man made the promise and took them. Fifteen years afterwards he walked into Mr. Lee's office. At the instant, on seeing him, he exclaimed, "You have violated your treaty; pay me for the goat skins!" "Oh, sir," said the man, "I am quite poor, and have been very unfortunate since I saw you." "Yes," said Mr. Lee, "and you always will be poor; that miserable desire of over-reaching others must ever keep you so."

Proof of Marriage.—Before the revising barrister, the other day, a witness being asked how he knew that a man and woman were husband and wife, replied, because "he had often heard the lady blow the gentleman up." The evidence was held to be conclusive.

What she says.—According to the correspondent of the London Post, the young queen of Spain declares to look at Narvaez was a headache, he was the ugliest man at court—except her husban!.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The general annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, took place in this City on Monday last.

His Excellency, Gov. Graham, was chosen Chairman of the meeting.

The President of the Bank (Judge Cameron) submitted to the meeting a number of detailed Statements, exhibiting the general condition of the Bank, and of its several Branches—all going to show, that no Institution in the country has ever been managed with greater fidelity and ability than this. The following Resolution on this point was unanimously adopted by the Stockholders, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Stockholders are due to the board of Directors, and especially to the President of this Bank, for the very able, faithful, and satisfactory manner, in which its affairs are, and have been administered."

We have no room for details, which are seldom interesting, but one single fact will, at once, illustrate the sound condition of this bank, and the propriety of the foregoing Resolution. It is this: That although the Bank has declared for the past year, a Dividend of Eight per cent. to the Stockholders on their investment, exclusive of the Tax of one fourth of one per cent. on the shares of individual Stockholders, paid by it to the State, it has now on hand a surplus of net *unitivided* profits of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, in round numbers, being a fraction over 13 per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Bank, viz: $1,500,000.

The following gentlemen were appointed Directors of the Principal Bank for the ensuing year, viz: Duncan Cameron, William Peace, John H. Bryan, Geo. W. Mordecai, Charles Manly, Alfred Jones.

Raleigh Register.

SUPREME COURT

The following gentlemen have been examined by the Supreme Court, during its present sitting, and admitted to the practice of the Law, in the respective Courts mentioned, viz:

In the County Courts:

J. G. McDugald, Bladen County.
Alfonzo A. McKay, Sampson County.
William A. Strong, do. do.
Wm. K. Sneeumb, do. do.
Ralph P. Buxton, Fayetteville,
John H. Murphy, Burke County,
H. B. Hardy, Bertie County,
Tippen S. Houghton, Edenton,
Thomas C. Manning, do.
John Lyon Holmes, Washington,
Turner W. Battle, Edgecomb County,
E. B. Sumner, Perquimons County,
John W. Johnson, Raleigh,
Joseph G. Carraway, Martin County,
George R. Clements, do. do.
Edward J. Warren, Bladen County.

In the Superior Courts:

T. Brown Venable, Granville County,
Thomas Richardson, Newbern,
A. M. Bogle, Iredell County,
Quincy F. Neal, Ashe County,
J. N. Fleming, Davie County,
Mosely B. Smith, Pitt County,
J. M. McCorkle, Anson County,
John H. Manly, Raleigh.

Raleigh Register.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.—The annual meeting of the members of this Company, for the election of Directors, took place in this City on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the current year, viz: Dr. J. O. Watson, Albert Smith, Richard Smith, H. D. Turner, John Primrose, Jas. Litchford, Theodore Partridge, and Weston R. Gales, of Raleigh, and R. S. Taylor, Newbern, George McNeill, Fayetteville, James Sloan, Greensboro', John MacRae, Wilmington, and James K. Hays, Washington.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directory, Richard Smith, John Primrose, and Weston R. Gales, were appointed the Executive Committee; Dr. J. O. Watson was reelected President; Albert B. Smith, Vice President; Richard Smith, Treasurer; Theodore Partridge, Secretary, and Charles Manly, Attorney.

The business of the Company has been greatly increased during the past year; and whilst its losses have been promptly met, no call has yet been made upon the members for an instalment on their Premium notes. The amount of property insured, up to the day of meeting, was within a fraction of $1,400,000. If the public generally would examine into the efficiency and economy of this system of Insurance, we think they would patronize it to an extent even still greater.—*Ral. Reg.*

Rooms to Let.—We are happy to announce that our Jail is tenantless, there not being a single individual within its walls. This speaks well for the Metropolitan County of the State.—*Ral. Reg.*

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.

Mr. James L. Tyser, son of Jordan Tyser, Esq., of Chatham county, was accidentally shot Christmas morning, and died instantly, in the presence of his parents and a large circle of friends who had met at his father's residence. The circumstances were the most trying I had ever witnessed. Breakfast was just over, and half a dozen young men had taken their guns and started out on a hunt. They had not proceeded more than a hundred and fifty yards from the house, when a gun in the hands of one of his associates accidentally fired and killed him on the spot. The deceased had just entered his eighteenth year, in the full vigor of health and youth, surrounded by every thing that could make life desirable and render him happy. He was a young man of more than ordinary abilities. His amiable disposition, his good morals, and agreeable manners, were such as to win the esteem and confidence of all who knew him.

Fitts. Communicator.

A Fowl Imposition.—A gentleman speaking of poultry says:—"Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry at the west, and the method now in use of hatching chickens I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, head it up, and set a hen upon the bung."

In digging on the line of the railroad in Sanbornton, (N. H.) eight skeletons were found in a sitting posture, facing towards the east. It is supposed that the spot was once used by the Indians as a burial ground.

The first Wedding.—There is always a vague sadness attendant on the first wedding in a family. It is the first tie broken; the first bird that leaves the nest, to venture half-fledged wings, in a world untried.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

General Taylor is distinctly announced by the Whig Governor of the State of Maryland, in his message to the Legislature, as the favored candidate of the people for the next Presidency.

The Governor says of Gen. Taylor:

"His intimate acquaintance with the existing relations of this country with Mexico, and the purity of purpose and sterling good sense manifested by all that he has said and done, will, I am persuaded, fully justify the wisdom of the determination plainly evinced by his fellow citizens, to confer on him the highest office in the gift of the Republic."

The Governor [illegible] no hope of peace until these indications of the times have been realized and the Executive functions of the Federal Government have passed into other hands."

These views, as I learn, accord with those of all the Whig members of the Legislature of Maryland, and of all the Maryland Whigs. Virginia and Maryland, as far as the Whigs are concerned, are for Taylor and nobody else.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says—"I can assure you that, when the proper time arrives, a large majority of the Whigs of both Houses of Congress, will be found in favor of running General Zachary Taylor—and nobody else—as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. There are now many, or most of them, would, of course, greatly prefer, with "Old Rough and Ready" himself, to see Henry Clay occupying the Presidential chair. But Mr. Clay will not be a candidate. The only contingency which could cause him to yield to the wishes of his friends for that purpose, will not happen. Hence General Taylor will be THE whig candidate. He cannot be beaten! Political trimmers, whose whig predilections are not over firm and strong, may, if they choose, give him their cordial support. But they must not expect to take the lead of the great whig party, and point out what course the members of that party must or must not follow. If they do, they will find their error."

An example of the growth of the West.—Ten years ago, at the mouth of a little river in Wisconsin, on the border of Lake Michigan, a solitary cabin stood amid the wide-spread forests, the evidence of an individual who united in his person the character of farmer and hunter. For ten miles round on every side no trace of another civilized human being could be found.—and the Indian chased the deer through the woods, unmolested by the white man, and unobstructed by fences and grain fields. At the present day, the occupant of that cabin, who was also the owner of at least a square mile of ground, is the Mayor of a city which has grown up in the short space of ten years on the lands of what was once his own property. —a city containing over 13,000 inhabitants, with a commerce which promises to make it one of the most flourishing Lake ports of the West, and the seat of wealth, intelligence and industry. We mean Milwaukee.—*New York Express.*

The Boston Post says the following are guests.

"Five [illegible] [illegible] sons of the Father[illegible]
Lowest in the United States.
Two Yankees tried that caught the horse.
Twa harnessed by Professor Morse."

Mr. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, the object of which is to avoid financial agitation the whole brood of small foreign silver coins most of which have greatly depreciated in value, and to substitute for them the dimes and half-dimes of the United States.

Plank Roads.—This important description of improved roads is rapidly growing into favor. As roads leading from cities or villages where railroads will not pay, and where avenues are wanted for the accommodation of farmers and others, to and from markets; also as tributaries to railroads, canals and navigable rivers, plank roads are doubtless destined to be extensively used throughout the United States and Canada.

The Brockport Monroe County Watchman says:

We are glad that the citizens of Clarkson have determined to construct a plank road from the ridge north, to Thomas Mill; or rather, that the subject is now under consideration, and will be settled in a few days. The project is a feasible one, and will be as profitable to the stockholders as convenient to the public, and we hope that the road will be speedily constructed.

Thirty six thousand dollars are subscribed as capital for the Buffalo and Aurora plank road. The highest estimated cost is $40,000.

The Ithaca Chronicle says:

There is a general movement throughout the State on the construction of plank roads. The last move that we have noticed has been made by the citizens of Oswego to unite that place with Auburn by a plank road. Should this road be made, and the one from Auburn to Moravia also be built, would it not be well for Ithaca and vicinity to take measures for constructing a road of this kind to Auburn, via Etna, Groton Hollow, Locke and Moravia? Of the utility of plank roads there can now be no question. They are more serviceable, and built at less cost than any other good roads can be, and in repairs require less expense than those now in use.

A late Utica paper says that books will be opened to receive subscriptions for the construction of the road from Hamilton to Deansville, at which point it will intersect the Utica and Waterville plank road. The construction of this road, the coming season, it is said is now placed beyond a doubt. The amount of stock is $26,000.

New York Express.

Sleep.—Never sleep with the head covered, for the air under the clothes is apt to be vitiated, for the skin secretes perspirable matter, carbonic gas, &c.—Children should sleep alone as much as possible, if we would give them vigorous lungs, sound bodies, free circulation of blood, and good morals.

How to escape Drowning.—A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved.

"And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of his hearers.

"I tid not go in te poat," was the Dutchman's placid answer.

Knowledge of America in Brazil.—A Brazilian merchant at Para recently asked an American whether the United States was as large a *town* as Para! Para contains 12 or 14,000 inhabitants, seven-eighths of whom are colored.

30th CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Balt. American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The Mexican war was incidentally the subject of a spicy debate in the Senate today, upon the motion of Mr. Cass to take up the military bills reported from his committee.

Mr. Calhoun, in some pointed remarks, advocated previous action upon his resolutions. It was due to the country that the policy of the administration—that the intention of Congress in regard to the war—should be known before voting further supplies for the increase of the army.

It had been said that his resolutions were opposed to the administration. It mattered but little whether they were or not. They proposed some declaration of opinion—some proper ground work of action in regard to the objects of the war, before passing upon such a bill as this.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, entered with warm feeling into the subject, though promising a more elaborate speech in regard to the war hereafter. The war, he said, originated in falsehood and fraud, and in a desire to perpetuate the institution of slavery. The President's conduct was like the practice of the Spanish physician—blood letting and warm water. The patient was dying under the treatment, and the physician continued to prescribe more letting of blood.

He could not give up his practice, for he had written a book upon it. The President, too, has written a book, (laughter,) and the people, though they die, are called upon to follow his prescriptions. For one he would not consent, and he would not vote a dollar for the further prosecution of the war.

He talked of the danger which attended Mexican institutions, but he believed much more danger threatened our own. All the money he would consent to vote would be to bring our armies out of Mexico by the nearest and cheapest route, and as soon as the President would tell us the cost of this supply, he would vote the money. He hoped the resolutions of the Senator from South Carolina would be considered before those of the Senator from New York.

The first proposed to consider how much we should steal, and the latter what we should do with the territory after it was stolen. Both, he thought, therefore, ought properly to precede action upon this bill.

In regard to the war, Mr. H. said that the country regarded it as one of crime and robbery, and if any of us were opposed to it, let us not be guilty of the miserable inconsistency of voting supplies for its further prosecution. His view of it was that it marked the age as barbarous in which we lived, and such, in his judgment, was the sentiment of the nation.

Mr. Hale was quite severe upon the Senator from Michigan. Mr. Cass, and some side-sparring occurred as to the capacity of the one and the intelligence of the other.

All this debate was upon a motion to take up the bill of 20 regiments, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was a *tie* one, 19 to 19, the Vice President voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Mangum said he presumed there was a majority of the Senate willing to vote whatever the exigencies of the country required, but he had hoped the policy of the Senate and of the administration in regard to the prosecution of the war was to be made known before further action was had.

He hoped, at least, that there need to be no hurried action upon a bill of this importance. This suggestion had its effect, and the bill was postponed until Monday, to which time the two Houses adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.

The special order in the Senate—the Army Bills—was called up at 1 o'clock, and the one in relation to the clothing of Volunteers was passed without amendment and without debate.

Mr. Cass took the floor upon the twenty regiment bill, pronouncing the position of the Administration impregnable in regard to the war; and expressing great willingness to meet all assaults, as he doubted not they could easily repel all assaults. Much praise was bestowed upon the Army, and the Senate congratulated that all parties could unite in praising them.—Bravely had leaders and soldiers borne themselves under the circumstances in which they were placed.

Mr. Cass gave an account of twenty-eight battles and victories won by our troops, and pronounced the good conduct of our troops unexampled in the world.—The country was also much praised by the speaker, and the wish expressed that he had been in Europe at the time these battles were fought, in order to hear our country praised.

It is stated that the total number of troops in Mexico, or on their way to Mexico, was 43 560 men;—34 935 of whom were under General Scott. There were 6,700 under Taylor, or Wool. Strong as this force was, it was necessary to augment it, and when it was augmented it would not reach the aggregate of the force already authorized by law.

There was a stirring debate after Mr. Cass closed, as to the order of business.

Mr. Calhoun had the floor for to-morrow by the order of the Senate, and upon his Resolutions. The Senator from South Carolina complained that the Senate endeavored to choke him off, unless he would consent, and unless other Senators would consent that this bill be considered immediately. Mr. Calhoun pronounced the act of the Senate towards him as discourteous and unprecedented.—Mr. Badger in some very courteous remarks urged the Senate to place itself right in regard to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Butler spoke plainly of the discourtesy to his colleague as unparliamentary and unusual.

Mr. Foote, a young Senator, spoke with some heat of *schemes* designed to deprive the Administration of action upon necessary and favorite measures.

Mr. Badger replied to this with a grace and point that made the Senator apologize for the utterance of such a word—which is one very unusual in the Senate.

Mr. Foote spoke two or three times in reply, and with a good deal of manner and feeling, assuming that Mississippi had been assailed, after it was disavowed, and doing all this with much manner.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois meant no discourtesy to the Senator, but would not vote for the postponement of the bill on any account. The resolutions of the Senator from S. C. were mere abstractions and ought not to take precedence of any bill.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi said a few words in regard to the Government. The army had suffered for want of prompt action here.

Mr. Crittenden said it was not the fault of Congress, which had voted ten millions dollars and fifty thousand men in one day. All that had been asked had been voted promptly, and in no case had this body reduced the estimates.

Mr. Davis said the House had struck out the estimates for camp equipage, in consequence of which the Army had suffered very much. Mr. D. also said that prompt legislation would have prevented all the battles between Cerro Gordo and Mexico, and the battle of Buena Vista. It was the smallness of our Army which made the enemy show fight.

The Senate then made the bill the special order for Wednesday at one o'clock, and with the understanding that Mr. Calhoun shall be heard to-morrow upon his Resolutions.

An Executive session closed the business of the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker called on the States for resolutions. When Massachusetts was called, Mr. Hudson submitted a resolution, on the passage of which he called for the previous question, instructing the committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of directing the President of the United States to withdraw our army to the east bank of the Rio Grande, and [illegible] tender terms of peace to Mexico [illegible] place the boundary line between [illegible] tries in the desert between the Nueces and Rio Grande—ask no indemnity, or [illegible] expenses of the war—but require the Government to liquidate the debt due from her [illegible] citizens prior to the commencement of [illegible] war.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to [illegible] the solution on the table.

Questions of order were raised. The [illegible] ruled that the motion of the gentleman from Ga. was in order.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, [illegible] sion of the chair, and the yeas and nays were called for and taken on the motion, and [illegible] yeas 91, nays 85.

So the decision of the Chair [illegible] the motion to lay the resolution on the [illegible] put and decided by yeas and nays in the negative —yeas 84, nays 120.

Mr. Schenck moved a reconsideration of the vote, and on his motion the yeas and nays were taken, and stood—yeas 90, nays 92. So the vote was not reconsidered.

The resolution was then put on its passage and rejected, by a vote of 91 yeas, 137 nays.

The Chair now resumed the call of the States for resolutions. Many upon a variety of subjects were submitted.

Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, submitted a series of resolutions against the war, and in favor of peace.

Mr. Moses Hampton, of the same State, submitted a preamble and resolution declaratory that any Mexican State upon proper authority, and with a republican constitution, may be admitted into this Union.

Mr. Houston of Delaware, submitted a resolution in favor of voting thanks and swords to General Taylor and his officers and men for the victory at Buena Vista.

Mr. Hudley, of Ky., offered an amendment declaring that the said officers and soldiers were engaged in defending the honor and rights of their country.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, offered to amend the amendment, by stating that they were engaged in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States, and he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. They stood as follows—yeas 80, nays 74.

So the amendment of Mr. Ashmun to Mr. Hudley's amendment was adopted. The resolution as amended grants the thanks and swords to the officers at Buena Vista, engaged as they were in maintaining the honor and rights of their country and in prosecuting a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said that he would rise to debate the subject, and therefore moved to postpone it until to-morrow.

And then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

U. S. SENATE.

The morning business was unimportant.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions being the order of the day, there was a great crowd to hear the speech expected from him in explanation of his views in regard to the war.

Mr. Calhoun said he had last session opposed the war, not only because he believed it unnecessary and unjust, but because he believed it unconstitutional.—For he believed it would [illegible] evils. To avoid the evils of the war he had proposed the policy of adopting a defensive line. He had the same object in view now in his resolutions. No personal or party considerations influenced him. It was not his object to [illegible] sustain the administration or to strengthen the opposition.

Mr. C. proceeded earnestly to defend the line of policy. He believed that we were in a better position, when he suggested that policy, than we are now, or ever will be again. In regard to indemnity, we then held ample territory for indemnity; and the lives and money since expended would have sufficed to maintain a defensive line.

He next proceeded to argue that the policy recommended by the administration would lead to the annihilation of Mexico as a nation, and lead to most disastrous consequences to our own country.

Mr. Calhoun's resolutions were postponed for the present without further discussion.

The Senate went into Executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and took up the report of the reference of the President's special message in relation to internal improvements.

Mr. Giddings submitted an amendment to Mr. Vinton's resolution, referring the [illegible] to a select committee, and spoke at some length in its favor.

Mr. McCarty arose to speak, but moved that the committee rise—which motion was carried.

The Speaker again called for petitions, a number of which were presented.

The committees were then called for reports. A number of bills were reported, read twice and referred to the committee of the whole. Among them were a bill for the construction of a dock at New York; one for the payment of pensions prior to 1813; and one making further provision for the widows of Revolutionary soldiers.

The House took up Mr. Goggin's resolution calling for the instructions given by the President relative to Santa Anna's return to Mexico.

Mr. McLane offered an amendment to it, and spoke briefly on the subject. He said that a similar call had been made and answered at the last session.

Mr. Adams replied briefly. He said the cases were different.

Mr. Ashmun spoke ably in support of the resolution. He was courteously severe on Mr. McLane for lack of facts. Mr. A. thought it high time the country knew the facts of the case.

Mr. Goggin devoted his best energies to the elucidation of the subject.

Mr. McLane's amendment was rejected, Ayes 125.

Various motions to adjourn were made, which failed.

Points of order were raised, and rules referred to sustain them.

The chair stated the question to the House, and made its decision, from which Mr. Toombs appealed; but the House sustained the chair, 125 to 52.

The resolution was now passed by a vote of 142 to 15.

The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1848.

SENATE.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Cass's Bill for increasing the Army Ten Regiments, was taken up.

Mr. Crittenden moved to amend the bill, by substituting a new bill, authorizing the President to accept the services of 30,000 volunteers.

On this motion, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Cass, Calhoun, Jefferson Davis and others participated.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Crittenden expressed his alarm at the extent of our army, and at its cost. Every soldier cost the government $1000 per annum. He thought that we had troops enough, as Mexico had no army, and was not likely to have one.

Mr. Cass contended that the additional troops were wanted "to *produce a moral effect*," and should be placed at the discretion of the President.

Mr. Crittenden could not consent to furnish an army for a *moral* effect. He was willing to raise one for purposes of war, if that was desirable, but for no other purpose. The battles of Buena Vista, of Contreras, of Churubusco, of Mexico, were bet[illegible]

ter moral effects, in the sense used than the presence of any body of troops.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., said that Mexico was not conquered—not in any sense conquered. The people of Mexico detested the citizens of the United States, and even more now than when the war commenced. Mr. Davis advocated regulars as better than volunteers, and gave his reasons at some length, as growing out of their insubordination, want of discipline. Mr. Davis's speech commanded much attention.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of Ayes — Noes 26.

[illegible] Whigs, the Nays all Locos, except Messrs. [illegible] Mil and Johnson of Lou.

[illegible] on motion of Mr. Johnson, with a proviso, that these ten [illegible] be used by the President, "if in the exigencies of the war require such increase of force".

It was then ordered to be engrossed. But Hannegan, expressing a wish, with other [illegible] to speak on the bill, moved that the [illegible].

Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Venable moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday calling on the President for instructions relative to the return of Santa Anna and [illegible] to Mexico.

Mr. Ashmun moved to lay the motion on the [illegible].

A motion of Mr. Botts, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the resolution relative to letting the contract to the Fredericksburg company for carrying the great Southern mail.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, offered an amendment requiring the Rail Road to pay an equitable intermediate to the Bay Line.

Messrs. Botts, Lincoln and Root addressed the Committee.

Mr. Jones obtained the floor, after which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 6.

SENATE.

Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. Mason offered a resolution to restore to the editors of the Union the privilege of the floor. The resolution was adopted.

The Senate had under the morning business, and proceeded to the order of the day, which was the bill for raising [illegible] regiments of [illegible].

Mr. Hale addressed the Senate, opposing the bill, and arguing that the extension of slavery, and increase of slave power, were at the bottom of it.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson then obtained the floor.

Mr. Badger, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to facilitate the recruiting of the volunteer regiments.

The Senate passed into Executive Session, and soon adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The whole day was taken up in debate on the resolution relating to the Southern mail. No decision was made.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 3, 1848.

In regard to the discussion in the Senate to-day, I take occasion to say, which will serve to illustrate an important point in the history of the subject [illegible] Senator Jefferson Davis, who made an [illegible] of the heroes of Buena Vista, made an impressed appeal to the Senate to pass the new [illegible] bill without any delay, and in the course of his remarks he declared in substance, that but for the tardy action of Congress in calling men and supplies, the blood of our brave troops shed at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, and Chapultepec, might have been saved. He [illegible] a heavy charge made in a [illegible] against the Locofoco majority in the last Congress! Now what are the facts in the matter? Senator Davis is in part right. But let those whose truth he told and then [illegible] responsibility in the matter rest where it [illegible]. Senator Cottenden promptly corrected Mississippi's error, so far as the action of the Senate was concerned. He showed that the Senate had almost unanimously voted for every thing the President had asked for, to enable it to prosecute the war, after its own fashion. Mr. Davis thought the other branch of Congress purposed more delicate and reluctant counsel.

And now let the true *key* to the matter be [illegible]. Mr. McKay, the great radical Locofoco [illegible] of the House Committee of Ways and Means throughout the last two Congresses, [illegible] by the War Department with the necessary estimates for carrying on the war, it [illegible] a variety of items of ten millions [illegible] upon the earnest recommendation of the President, for the expedition of Gen. Scott's column of the army to the city of Mexico. [illegible] which, if voted by Congress, would amply have provided every thing that Gen. Scott needed to reduce its pride, was, as I [illegible] stricken out by the *president* [illegible] Mr. Ewing, and not reported to the House. [illegible] be just he had the [illegible] Polk and Mr. Marcy for [illegible] [illegible] are ever studying [illegible] Form, or more general to the people [illegible] which the war is costing them! [illegible] Jefferson Davis's remarks on this subject [illegible] the country see from statements [illegible] and who alone are to blame [illegible] *tardy* action of Congress. [illegible] *accuse*, says ex-used Ames can go to dictate the battle fields of Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Contreras, and Chapultepec.

Let the jaded jade wince!
Our withers are unwrung."

DECEPTIVE ESTIMATES.

We take the following, from the intelligent, dispassionate and accurate correspondent of the Baltimore American:

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1848.

The estimates of expenditure form shed by the Secretary of the Treasury, are deemed so unfair and erroneous, that but an opportunity is wanted in Congress to expose them. The measures recommended by the present Administration, will require an appropriation of more than one hundred millions of dollars from the present Congress. The Secretary asks for fifty five millions for the ordinary expenses of government, and this, as is shown by the recently published letter of General Jessup, after cutting down the estimates of those more cognizant than the Secretary himself with the wants of the service.

To these $55,000,000 add fourteen millions to meet deficiencies for the past year, and to those 14,000,000, again add thirty millions more for the thirty regiments now asked for as a necessary augmentation to the army. Here you have $69,000,000; and of the per centage of deficiency for the year 1848-'49, shall bear any proportion to the known deficiency for the fiscal year 1847-'48, the sum will be immensely increased beyond the amount named in the estimates. There are also annual demands upon Congress of a miscellaneous character, all of which are estimated to swell the aggregate greatly if the war continues. The wish of the Department appears to be to keep not less than 50,000 men in Mexico, and more if possible.

A VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

We like at all times, to give credit when credit is due, and if at the same time we can relieve the distressed, we are doubly gratified; we, therefore, give the following voluntary testimony as to the beneficial effects of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian, who appears to have obtained great relief from its use.—*Old Dominion, Portsmouth, Va.*

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

We seldom resort to patent medicines, having a great respect for the skill of the medical profession, but chance threw into our way the above named medicine, immediately after the close of the late session of the Legislature, when our lungs were almost dried up by the highly rarified atmosphere of our stove-warmed State-house. The Balsam immediately relieved us of a most harassing cough, which threatened our health in a serious degree. We feel that we are indebted to it for some fifteen pounds of animal weight—which addition being once FELT, cannot be forgotten.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

MRS. M. BEVIL

WOULD be pleased to accommodate six or eight Gentlemen with Board, without Lodging. Her house is on Maiden Lane, within a few minutes walk from the most business part of the town.

Jan'y 1, 1848 96-3w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1848.

☞ *Many of our Subscribers, who are in arrears, will find their accounts enclosed in their papers this week. We most earnestly request a prompt attention and settlement.*

CONGRESS.—The irregularity of the Washington papers puts it out of our power to give as full particulars of the proceedings of Congress as we desire; and we are necessarily confined to the brief Telegraphic despatches.

It will be seen that a motion to withdraw our troops east of the Rio Grande, and to ask no indemnity for the expenses of the war, has been rejected in the House by the decided vote of 137 to 41.

A resolution calling on the President for the particulars of Santa Anna's admission to Mexico, was evidently unpalatable to the Locofoco members, who endeavored in various ways to give it the go by. But it was finally adopted, 145 to 15. On the next day, however, one of our members, Mr. Venable, was *green* enough to allow himself to be made the mover of a resolution to reconsider! Reconsider a resolution adopted by 145 to 15! A Whig House abandon an inquiry for which the country has loudly called for nearly two years past, because it is not convenient for Mr. Polk to answer it! This is too good. Mr. V. stated his object to be, to move an amendment, leaving it discretionary with the President to communicate or not, "if in his judgment it be not inconsistent with the public interest." But he could not expect the Whig House to adopt such an amendment, for, under a discretion of that sort, nobody would expect to get the desired information.

The debates in the Senate are evidently of high importance and interest, but the want of mails deprives us of the benefit of them.

The Intelligencer thus announces another important vote in the House:—

A Great Truth nobly Vindicated.—The House of Representatives yesterday signalized itself by a homage to Truth, the more brilliant and striking because unexpected so early a day in the session, though not doubted in the end by those who believe, as we do, that the ultimate triumph of Truth over Error is certain.

Yesterday being Resolution-day, Mr Houston, the Whig member from Delaware, having previously given notice of his intention to do so, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and the army under his command for the great achievement of the Battle of Buena Vista.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Mr. Henley, one of the Democratic Representatives from Indiana, moved to *amend* by adding to the words describing the action, these words, "engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation."

The *amendment* Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, moved to *further* amend, by adding these words: *"in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States."*

On agreeing to this last amendment, the yeas and nays were ordered; and the vote being taken, it stood as follows: Yeas 85, nays 81.

So that the House of Representatives has, by a solemn vote, declared that the War with Mexico was UNNECESSARILY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALLY BEGUN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WORDS OF WARNING.—Mr. Calhoun said in the Senate a few days ago,—

"According to my apprehension, there is no greater evil which can befall this country, than the subjugation of Mexico and the extinguishment of her nationality, and the consequent introduction of her people to a participation in the government of this country. I think a great misfortune, since this war, and my forebodings among others, point to this very thing—the subjugation of Mexico. And I protest, sir, that if it takes place we can never vote for the end of our political career."

MR. STANLY.—The Newbernian says,—

"We incidentally remarked some time ago, that we supposed Mr. Stanly could not be induced to abandon his present pursuit and accept of the nomination for Governor. We have since learned from a private source, though we have no authority from him for it, that he would not feel at liberty to decline, if the Convention or the Whigs of the State demanded his services."

THE "N C ARGUS".—We have received the first No of this new Whig paper, published at Wadesborough by Col. John W Cameron, and an elegant sheet it is. The Editor has had manifold difficulties to encounter in getting his office in order, but these have not at all impaired the sprightliness of his humor, or the point of his wit. We wish him that success which we are sure he will merit and receive.

ANOTHER PAPER IN WILMINGTON.—Messrs. Wm. Stringer and T G Haughton propose to publish a daily paper in Wilmington, to be called "The Spirit of the Age," and to be neutral in Politics and Religion.

A PREDICTION.—The New York Courier & Enquirer of the 1st January 1848, predicts, that on the 1st January 1849, it will be rejoicing over the election of Gen. Taylor as President and Daniel Webster as Vice President.

Mr Clay arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday last, on his way to Washington, to argue an important cause in the Supreme Court. He is in excellent health.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—In the House of Delegates, Mr. Syme, of Petersburg, has offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee on Roads, &c., inquire into the expediency of authorising the Petersburg Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, so as to enable them to aid in the extension of the Wilmington and Raleigh, or Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to South Carolina.

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the Petersburg and Roanoke Rail Road is doing a very successful business. For the year ending 30th September, the gross receipts of the Road were $179,867 94, and the expenses $99,865 62—leaving a net income of $80,002 32. This paid a dividend of 4½ per cent, and left a surplus of $30,834 82, which, with other means on hand, was sufficient to pay all the debt of the Company, and leave a surplus of more than $10,000.

The North Carolinian has not attempted to controvert more than one of the undeniable facts we have stated in regard to the mail controversy. In reply to our statement that for four years past the Postmaster General paid the Company $260 a mile, and that if it was right then it could not be wrong now, the Carolinian asks,—

"Does not the Postmaster General say that Mr Tyler granted this company a dispensation (unauthorized by law,) and was it not a contract between the Department and the company, to last *four years*? How then could Mr Johnson lower the price without violating the contract? We thought whiggery was the sworn friend of the inviolability of contracts; but here we have a whig asking the Postmaster General why he did not violate the contract. It is useless to discuss a subject where there is a settled determination to keep truth in the back ground."

As arbitrator selected by both parties, President Tyler made the allowance of $260, for *one year*, viz: from July 1843 to July 1844. After that time the mail was carried by the Company *without any contract*, the Postmaster General continuing however, to pay the same identical sum of $260 a mile. But, even if there had been a contract, the power is expressly reserved to the Postmaster General, in all contracts, to annul them at his pleasure. When such a power is reserved, with the consent of the contractor, it would have been no violation of the contract, if one had existed, to refuse to pay the $260 after 1844.

We do not think it useless to discuss a subject in which every fact is attempted to be concealed or perverted, by the Locofoco papers. There is so much the more reason why we should discuss it.

☞"V. L. D" in our next

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.—The Senate Chamber was crowded to excess to hear Mr. Calhoun on the Mexican War. The House was emptied, and the galleries and lobbies filled with its members, with ladies, and citizens.

Mr. C. spoke for "somewhat more than an hour, justifying and explaining his original opposition to the war, and asserting that, from the outset, he had foreseen the tremendous evils it must of necessity inflict on our institutions. Unless the defensive line which he suggested should be adopted, these evils could not be avoided. There would then be left no alternative but to fall in with the recommendation of the President, and carry on the war to its termination. He protested against the subjugation of Mexico, to be he'd as a province, or the annexation of her as territory to be admitted into the States of the Union. As experience had taught, it would require the constant presence of a standing army of 40,000 men to keep her in tranquility and submission; and, as States of this Union, we could never admit an Indian and mixed-blood population to an equality and association with our free white citizens.

"There was, in Mr. C's opinion, not the smallest chance to disentangle ourselves from the difficulty we were in, except to take a defensive line—to take indemnity into our own hands. When the war was declared, he would have proposed, if time had been allowed, to limit our efforts to defence. He would now propose to fall back upon a line—he would not say what one. He would withdraw our troops from the centre of Mexico. We were now tied to a dead corpse, and he would get rid of it. Our true policy was equity, forbearance, justice, and magnanimity. We must await events. We must avoid wars and conquest. This was not the first time he had raised his voice against war. He had the satisfaction, standing alone, of opposing the proposition of Gen Jackson to issue letters of reprisal against France. He warned gentlemen that, if they went on in this career of war and debt, they would seal the death-warrant of the constitution. Free trade would become but a mere name. High taxation of every kind would be inevitable. All the cardinal principles of the administration would be reversed, and we should have debt, high tariffs, and paper money. He appealed to his friends of the administration side—for he considered them his friends—to retrace their steps. Retraction would confer on them the highest honor. He appealed to gentlemen on the other side, who were responsible for this war in some measure—not by voting to relieve Taylor, but by voting money to get territory which they did not intend to accept—to take a different course, and to agree to a defensive line. He would remind gentlemen of that side that the public sense—the general voice of the country—called for some territorial indemnity; and it was idle to resist it. He should not now propose anything; but if he found that he would be supported, he would propose to construct a committee to consider what would be the best defensive line, and who would avail themselves of the opportunity, fortunately presented, of consulting officers of the army now in this city."

We see it elsewhere stated, that Mr Calhoun declared, that, though we had acquired military glory enough in the last campaign, we had lost caste in other respects in the eyes of foreign nations; we were considered more oppressive, more grasping in our views. That we were no nearer peace, but in fact our difficulties were greater than they were. That the next campaign will cost sixty millions of dollars; and if we want to borrow forty millions only, we shall scarcely get it at more than 90 per cent.

The Union is very much worried at Mr. Calhoun's course. "There were hopes, (it says, that he would support the war and the administration." There was one chimera, it adds, which affected the whole of his argument. He is alarmed at the prospect of annexing the whole of Mexico to the United States, with a population of seven or eight millions of people, who are unfit to participate in the benefits of our free institutions. The President has particularly disclaimed such a scheme. No member of Congress has avowed it. There is not the slightest prospect of its accomplishment for years to come, if ever."

"*For years to come*, if ever." That is a significant expression.

We have just received the speech itself, too late to publish it this week.

GEN CASS.—It is stated with a great deal of positiveness in Washington, that Gen Cass and Mr. Dallas have entered into a compromise, by which their united strength is to be marshalled in favor of the former for President and the latter for Vice President for another term. Until this arrangement was made, they were both, as well as Mr. Buchanan, rival candidates for the Presidency. Now they will both work together to defeat the nomination of Buchanan.

Almost simultaneously with this arrangement, Mr Cass has written a letter to a gentleman in Tennessee on the Wilmot Proviso, and, as the emergency was pressing, he does not even wait for the letter to reach the individual to whom it is addressed, but *procures* a call for its publication from several Locofoco members of Congress, and forthwith it is hurried into the columns of the Union, with a great flourish of trumpets.

It is important here to recall the fact, that at the session of Congress in 1846 *Gen. Cass voted for the Wilmot Proviso.* And that at the last Session he declared, in a long speech, that he still adhered to the principle of that Proviso. He now says that he is *"strongly impressed with the opinion"* that "a great change has been and is still going on" *in his own mind* and that of others, in regard to the measure. What has effected this change? We might say that it is the hope of catching Southern Locofoco votes for the Presidency, which no voter for the Wilmot Proviso could hope for unless by throwing dust in the eyes of the people. But on scanning closely his letter, we find that after all no change has taken place in his own mind, and that his letter is but an artful attempt to produce the impression without the reality. In short, a letter to be read *against* the Wilmot Proviso at the South, and for the Wilmot Proviso, *practically*, at the North.

He says, for instance, that the principle of the Wilmot Proviso (for which, as we have stated, he voted and spoke a few months ago,) should be kept out of Congress, and left to the people in their respective local governments. This is a tub thrown to the South. But then, he further says, that the territories should have, and do have, the right to determine for themselves this question whether or not they will tolerate slavery. And this is for the North; for he well knows, that if any part of Mexico be annexed and formed into territories, the people therein, being composed of Indians, Mulattoes, and Spaniards of mixed blood, having no slaves, and known to be opposed to slavery, will at once determine the question, and exclude the holders of slaves from any participation in the territory acquired, which must thus be settled from the free States. The position, that the Territories have a right to determine such a question for themselves, is a claim of sovereignty for the Territories, which is absurd. A Territory has no right of self-government. Its officers are appointed by the General Government, its Legislators paid by the same general government, and its laws approved or rejected by the same higher power. These things are utterly inconsistent with the idea of sovereignty, and of the right to determine whether a Southern man shall or shall not be permitted to emigrate thither with his slaves. If this idea of Mr. Cass's is to be enforced, then the result will inevitably be, that from all the territory which he seems so anxious to acquire from Mexico, slavery and slave holders will forever be excluded.

But Mr. Cass holds out a stronger inducement even than this to the North, not to insist on the Wilmot Proviso, viz: that in the territory to be acquired it is "morally impossible" that slavery "can ever re-establish itself." Say you so? What then is the imperative duty of the South? We say, to allow of the annexation of no territory out of which to form a cordon of free States on our South and South West, to harass the slave States in those quarters as Virginia and Maryland and Kentucky are harassed by Pennsylvania and Ohio.

On the whole, this letter of Gen. Cass seems to be a cunningly devised and adroitly executed *trick*, to deceive the South into his support for the Presidency. The Locofoco papers here will point to the Southern phase of this letter, and keep entirely out of view its Northern phase, together with his speech and his vote, and the adoption of solemn resolutions by the Legislature of his own State, Michigan, and by nine other States, in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. We are glad to see, however, that there is one Southern Democratic paper, the Charleston Mercury, which is not deceived by it, and which does not hesitate to repudiate it.

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.—In the Union of the 29th ult. we find the official proceedings of a Locofoco meeting in Fairfield County, Ohio, (which is among the largest Locofoco counties in that State,) containing, among other things, the following resolutions:—

3d. If the Wilmot Proviso be not made a party test by the northern democracy, a democratic President will be elected, and Mexican territory acquired.

4th. The territory so acquired will be free territory, with free labor; because such territory will be acquired with laws in force against slavery, which laws cannot be abrogated but by the enactments or consent of Congress, and such consent cannot be obtained

5th. Because, further, the cheapest labor will always find the readiest market, and the labor of Mexicans can be purchased at a lower price than that of southern slaves. Because, also, slavery cannot, and, in the nature of things, will not, seek a retreat or extension to territory not highly favorable to the cultivation of the sugar-cane and cotton; and no territory to be acquired of Mexico can be of that character.

We ask the particular attention of our Southern readers who favor the acquisition of Mexican territory, (if such there be,) to the views here advanced which show beyond question, that the territory so to be acquired will inevitably be formed into free States. And we ask them how they like the idea of having on the Southern and Western borders of our present Slave States, other States of the character desired by these Ohio Locofocos? As we have often urged, the only way to prevent this evil, and the struggle which must precede it, as well as the dissolution which must follow it, is, *to allow no such territory to be annexed.*

THE MAILS.—The last week has been like the three weeks preceding. On Thursday, six mails were due, of which three were received. On Friday, four due, none received. Within a day or two past, several mails have come, leaving only three Washington mails behind.

To show that we have correctly stated the *facts* in regard to this outrageous derangement, we copy the following extracts from a speech in the House of Representatives of Mr Goggin of Virginia, who, from his position as Chairman of the Post Office Committee, has access to all the facts, and is in constant communication with the Postmaster General himself. It will be seen that Mr Goggin confirms every statement, (neither more nor less,) which we have made:—

The company demanded no increase of pay over what they had received since 1843. Instead of the company making exorbitant demands for this service, as was represented, it had been adjudicated by Congress and sanctioned by the President of the United States that they were entitled to the same pay which it was now asked to give; and, ever since 1843 down to July of this year, embracing two years of the administration of the present Postmaster General, they had received it. But that officer now came to this House and said, in his annual report, that to allow the compensation *any further* than the sum of $1,000 per mile, would be a violation of law!

This same compensation had been paid from 1843 to the time when the present Postmaster General came into power; and since that time, through his whole administration, until July 1, 1847, and then for the first time had he discovered that, to make any further payments at this rate, would be violation of law! At that time July 1st; the contract expired; the company, however, had continued to carry the mail without a specific agreement. At the expiration of that quarter, namely, on the 1st October, the Postmaster General refusing to pay the price authorized by joint resolution of Congress, and reducing the compensation from $260 to $237 50 per mile by railroad, and from 237 50, about 12 per cent by steamboat, the company gave him notice that they could not contract for the service at that rate; and, on the 10th of the present month, being unable to conclude any arrangement, they suspended the service.

When this contract was made, it was under a schedule which required the company to perform the trip between this city and Richmond in eleven hours and a half; and yet they had actually been running for the last two years in compliance with a schedule which required them to run in nine hours and a half; and had done this without a dollar's increase of compensation. But the Postmaster General, not content with this, had chosen to send the mail by a circuitous route, from this city to Baltimore, thence down the bay to City Point, thence up the James River to Richmond, and up the Appomatox to Petersburg; making a distance of near four hundred miles, instead of one hundred and thirty miles by the direct railroad and steamboat route from this city! And by this circuitous route was the great Southern mail of the United States now conveyed; thus seriously affecting social and business communication, and holding back for several days intelligence from the army. Instead of having reference to the expedition of the mail, the Postmaster General seemed to be experimenting upon the country, and endeavoring to show at how slow a rate it could be transported; for instead of running through in nine hours and a half, as the company had by the direct route for two or three years, by this roundabout, uncertain route it now took thirty hours; and we had already been without a mail in this city from the South for five days.

Mr G further commented at some length upon the impolicy of suffering such a mail arrangement to continue, and upon the serious injury to the community in all its interests resulting therefrom. He also condemned it on the ground of economy, and read from a communication of the Postmaster General, showing that all he expected to save by the change of route was $575 and odd cents; and this, Mr. G. said, by discontinuing the mail service between Richmond and the next largest city in the State, Petersburg; without which discontinuance, instead of a saving to the Government, the cost of mail transportation by this change of route would actually be increased about $1,000.

He contended that the Postmaster General was not restricted, as he seemed to imagine, except that he should not pay more than three hundred dollars per mile. Within that sum the Postmaster General had a discretion, and that amount he was not asked nor expected to pay. He was asked only to give that which had been already paid, and which had been awarded to the Company by the President of the United States and by Congress. The Postmaster General himself had acknowledged that the service on the Potomac was satisfactorily performed. He had also admitted that the service by the Bay could not be as satisfactory as by the railroad and steamboat on the old route; and yet, with these facts before their eyes, they were to sustain great inconvenience unless the company would be content to receive less than a fair compensation, which had been heretofore paid to them. This great nation, and the interests of twenty millions of people, were to be trifled with for a paltry saving of a few hundred dollars.

Within the last few days he had learned that a merchant in Richmond, having to remit $50,000 to New York, felt compelled to withdraw that amount from his business two days sooner than he would have been required to do if the mail were transported by the railroad. And what was their own experience on this subject? Why, up to last night, they had not received a mail bearing tidings from their homes for five days. He heard one gentleman say the other day, when accounting for his absence from this House, that he had been to Richmond to get his letters.

But there was another matter connected with these arrangements to which he wished to call the attention of this House, especially of those who were disposed to sustain the Department. The Postmaster General had invoked their aid for the purpose of stopping private expresses throughout the country. But could it be expected that private expresses could be suppressed when the intercourse of the country was thus obstructed? Unless an improved system were adopted, instead of stopping those private expresses now traversing the country, hundreds of others would be soon started, for the country would not tolerate a mail arrangement which required thirty hours to do that which could be done in nine hours.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—An attempt was made last evening about 6 o'clock to rob the Store of Mr J. D. Williams. Some person, believed to be a mulatto, secreted himself in the Store, but being discovered, rushed up stairs, and jumped from the second story window upon the pavement. He escaped, but it is probable that he sustained some injury in the descent, which may lead to his detection.

The Store of Messrs. D & W. McLaurin, in the same block, was broken into and robbed of some small articles, on Saturday night.

THE MONEY PANIC IN NEW YORK.—We learn from the latest New York papers that the panic in the money market, described in another column, has subsided.

ANOTHER REBELLION RIPENING IN CANADA.—Under this head the Rochester Daily American gives various particulars which lead it to the conclusion that an organized effort is again about to be made, to throw off the government of England, and to annex the Canadas to the United States.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.—The Clarksville, from Memphis for New Orleans, with 3500 bales of cotton, broke off both her guards and lost 1500 bales of the cotton. Proceeding down the river, she came in collision with the steamer Admiral, sinking the latter to her cabin floor.

The State of Maryland has resumed the payment of the interest of her enormous debt, after a suspension of several years.

A Mexican Commission.—We are indebted to a friend from the army, for a copy of a regular commission of an officer in the Mexican army. It was mailed to us from Goldsborough. It is printed on very coarse paper, and embellished with two engravings, in keeping with the paper. It appears to have been issued in 1836, to Jose Maria Soxio.

At first we thought it might be from Santa Anna, who had made a mistake in sending it to our address, but who had intended to send a full commission to our neighbor of the Observer, seeing he has been fighting under the Mexican flag at home, anxious to show him that the service was appreciated. But probably the Magnanimous Mexican nation has not yet heard of the labors of its particular friend.—*North Carolinian.*

No, we presume that the Mexican Nation never heard of the Observer, either as friend or enemy. But we presume also, that the Mexican commission, (like the John Donkey,) found its appropriate quarters. We account for it thus: Santa Anna may have heard of a certain correspondence between a certain Captain Wm. H Bayne (the Editor of the Caroliniana,) and President Polk, (Santa Anna's friend,) in which the Captain-Editor aforesaid offered the services of himself and his whole company to go to Mexico and fight that nation. This was before the war broke out, (and when many people supposed *there was no danger of its breaking out*.) Well, the war came on, *afterwards*, and the Captain-Editor *backed out*.—He didn't go to Mexico. Santa Anna, doubtless knowing how full of fight the said Captain-Editor was, and seeing that he had not gone, took it for granted that some sufficient cause (perhaps an order of President Polk,) had kept him away; and that as Polk had sent him, (Santa Anna,) to Mexico, to head her armies, and defend her against Taylor and Scott, he would do a further kindness in sending another great General in the person of Captain Bayne. And so he sent the commission. We are not acquainted with the Spanish language, but presume that Jose Maria Soxio means William H Bayne—and we think it sounds decidedly better in Spanish than as English.

FROM EUROPE.

By the Caledonia's news from Liverpool to the 19th ultimo it appears that since the sailing of the last steamer there has been an advance of a shilling on flour, and a decline in cotton of from an eighth to a quarter of a penny.

It is apprehended that the prospects of the flour and grain markets will be materially affected by the resumption of the sliding scale of duty on the 1st of March, of which the Government has given notice. After that time the duty on wheat will vary from 4s to 10s per quarter, and upon flour 2s 6d to 6s per barrel, adjusting itself to the rise and fall of the market. Indian corn (now free) will be subject to a duty of 1s. per quarter, and meal to 6d. per barrel.

The French steamer Union, for whose safety much anxiety was felt, put back to France on the 1st December, in consequence of having sprung a leak. The steamer New York, of the same line, was also compelled to put back on the 12th December.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18, noon.—The cotton market still continues languid, at a further decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb, with little fluctuation. Operations are confined to the most limited scale. Uplands 4 to 5¼.

The English Parliament, since opening, has been chiefly occupied with the affairs of Ireland. The bill for the suppression of crime in that country, will soon become a law. It is of the most gentle character, and is expected as the precursor of ameliorative measures, to answer the end designed.

The money market had continued to improve, though many more failures are mentioned, and there was still much distrust and gloom.

The Caledonia has brought $230,000 in specie.

Gen. Taylor.—The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, relates the following incident:

"General," said one of Taylor's officers, now in public life, "tell me if you are a Whig or a Democrat. Some say you are the one, and some the other; which is true?" The response was characteristic enough. "As an officer of the army in the public service, I am neither. But when the question is plumply put to me, as now, I am a full blooded Whig, and one quarter over."

A Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvanian gives us a rumor that Generals Worth and Pillow and Col Duncan have been recalled from Mexico, to be tried by a court martial, for certain charges preferred against them, and that Gen. Scott will return also at the same time.

From the Northern State Journal, (Watertown, N. Y.)

A "SCENE" IN MEXICO.

Extract from a letter from an officer at Buena Vista, dated September 27th, 1847, to his friend in this county:

"Quite an interesting *scene* occurred in the Inspector General's office yesterday. About twenty Mexicans had been arrested for murdering one of the Arkansas cavalry. Not having sufficient evidence to convict *any* of them, Gen. Wool ordered eight men to be selected from the crowd, *two* of whom were to be *shot* unless they would name the murderer. Accordingly they made a sort of lottery from which the Mexicans drew for their lives, and a curious spectacle it was to see the *poor fellows* come up and *cross* themselves before drawing. There are several in the provost guard for various offences, and I expect some fine morning we shall have a rare time of *hanging* or *shooting*."

As to the *sickness* of the troops he says:

"The North Carolina regiment was paid off the last of August on muster-rolls made two months previous, and almost every *fifth* man had *died* since muster. The Mississippi regiment has suffered still more. Companies that came into the field eighty-five and ninety strong, some now number scarce thirty men on parade. These things will rob war of some of the brilliant *gems* with which newspaper paragraphs have decked it."

Remarks by the New York Writer.

The above is but a faint sketch of a few of the evils of the *Mexican war*. Our officers estimate that 20,000 men have perished by disease and battle. Dreadful is the responsibility of those who have caused the untimely deaths of so many of our young men, and induced the ruin of thousands more by broken constitutions and the bad habits often acquired in a military life.

Eight companies of the East Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers, 684 in all, arrived at New Orleans on the 28th, on their way to Mexico.

The Frenchman and the Skunk.—We cannot refrain from recording an incident which we recently heard depicted by a friend, a French gentleman, whose unostentatious but princely hospitality adds (what one could hardly deem possible,) even a new charm and grace to the lovely banks of the Saint Lawrence, along the most delightful reach of that resplendent stream.

"It ees twanty year," said he, "since zat I was in New York; and I go up one night in z' upper part de citee, ('t was 'most in de coutres,) to see a frande.—Ah! oui! W'en I com' by de dooryard, I see som' sing—I know not what he ees, but I s'ought he was little rabbeet; but he was ver *tame*. I go up softly to heem: 'Ah, ha! I say to myself, 'I 'av gets you!' So I strike him big stroke vis my ombrel on his neck. Ah, ha! sup'ose w'at he *do*? *B-a-a-h!* He strike me back in my face wis his ——— *D—n! I cannot tell!* It was *awfuls*'—DREADFULS! He smeell so much you cannot *touch* him—and I de saame! I s'row myself in ze pond up to my necks; but it makes no use. I smell *sex week!* I not like go in ze room wis my fraande. I dig big hole to put my clo'es in de grounde; it not cure zem! I dig zem up; bah!—it is de same! I put zem back—and dey smell one year; till zey rot in de ground. *It ees fact!*"

And it *was* a fact; for no man born of woman, could ever counterfeit the fervor of disgust which distinguished the graphic delineation of that sad mishap.

Knickerbocker.

MARRIED.

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Jarvis B Buxton, the Rev. JARVIS BUXTON, Minister of the Episcopal Church at Rutherfordton and Asheville, to Miss ANNA N. CAMERON, daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron.

At Oxmore, the residence of Mrs. Troy, in Columbus, on Wednesday evening the 5th inst by the Rev. Dr. Deane, Dr. WILLIAM H. BEATTY, of Mocksville, to Miss REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Troy.

In this town, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Comer, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLAND to Miss CHARLOTTE ELAM. Also, on the same evening, by D. G. McRae, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON to Miss ANN DOVE.

In Sampson county, on the 6th of Dec, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Cumberland, to Miss MOLSEY WILLIAMS, of Sampson.

In Montgomery County, on the 29th Dec., by Dr. Ewing, Mr. GEORGE W. HOOKS, to Miss ELVIRA MORTON, daughter of Rev. Edward C. Morton, all of Anson county.

In Montgomery county, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Parker, Mr. DUNCAN PARSONS to Miss MIRANDA, daughter of C. Pool, Esq.

DIED.

In this town, on Saturday last, Mrs. WILSON, aged upwards of 80.

In this county, on the 30th ult., Mr. JOSEPH BUNN, Postmaster at Bunn's Level, aged 69.

In Montgomery county, on the 28th ult., WM HOWELL, only son of the Rev. Alfred H and Celestia Ann Richard on, aged 2 years and 16 days.

At Alfordsville, on the 19th ult., in the second year of his age, JOHN MOREHEAD, son of Wiley and Clarissa R. Alford.

"Peace to the dust that in silence reposes,
Let spring deck the spot with her earliest roses,
And heaven wash their leaves with its holiest dew."

The deceased parents have many sympathising friends.—*Com.*

At his residence in Pointe Coupie Parish, Lou., on the 19th ult., after an illness of about ten days, Mr ANGUS McPHAUL, a native of Robeson county, N. C. Having acquired a very liberal education in that county, he emigrated to the West some fifteen years ago, where he has resided ever since. He has left many relations and friends there and elsewhere to mourn his loss. If "an honest man is the noblest work of God," he occupied no humble rank in Creation.

In Richmond county, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. MARGARET McFARLAND, in the 89th year of her age.

At Alton, Illinois, on the 5th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE N., consort of the Rev. Sterling Y. Mc-Masters, Pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church in that city. The deceased was a native of Randolph county, N. C., daughter of J. P. Montgomery, Esq. She was in the 30th year of her age. On the 8th ult also died, her eldest daughter, MARY, in the 7th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVAL.

Jan'y 1—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Goods for merchants of this place; and for M Kelly, S Hare, D McPhail, O Royal, Barnhardt & Hix, W S Pemberton, J Worth, Scott & McAdoo, R Gray, D Freeman, J Hawley, J H Ennis, J A Worth, M L & R J Holmes, Murchison, Reid & Co, W Lassiter, Lee & Hoover, W Bunap, of the interior.

January 3—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for C T. Haigh, E Hooper Gardner & McKethan, B Rice & Son, J Myers, S T Hawley, J Kyle, C P Mallett, Rockfish Co. Shaw & Gardner, D Johnson, G McNeill, E Fuller, W W Briggs, C W Andrews, W Hodin, R W King, J Hucke & Son, Gee, C & H McMillan, E J Hale & A, C Simpson, A A McKethan, J H Hall, J Brookbank, D Shaw, C W Johnson, H L Mayo er & Co, H Branson, Lieut Kinebury, H Rembert, W Prior and Mrs. C A Cowper. (Passengers for J & E Roberts, Hunt & Cowan, M Lowndes, J C Blocker, J H Hawley, Holt & Carrigan, H A London & Co, A C Blum, E Shrub, Prof. Fetter, J C Mendenhall, F Fries, Miss S S Mallett, Cane Creek Co, J & W Murphy, Scott & McAdoo, C A Block N, M Mendenhall, H & Watson, A Newsom, M Boger, E Belo, and N B Hughes, of the interior.

Jan'y 4—Steamer Cape Fear, with Goods for Wm Robinson, Lilly & Co, Wm Evans, Wm Robeson, Jno Robeson, Jno Evans, Jno Haigh, Jno Dobbin, Jno Cook, Jno Hay, Jno Hall, Jno Hay, Jno Hall, Jno Hay, Jno Hall, Jno Hay, Jno Hall, Jno Hay,

DOMESTIC GOODS,

At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unshacked. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 85-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption, which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The assortment consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, rich grenadine, figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpacas; merino and twilled ginghams; mousseline de laines; Cassimeres, satin striped and plaid do; Cassinetts and morning prints; English chintzes; Swiss, nainsook, jaconet and cambric muslins; bonnets, corded and trimmed skirts; new style six foot scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embroidered collars; new style bordered handkerchiefs; cambric and colored linen lawn and cambric ruches; tatted edging; jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions; Victoria ribbons; hosiery; suspenders; Merino shirts; Spun silk; worsted and other hosiery; cap articles; and a great many &c.

Gentlemen's Wear:

Superior Fine Cloth and Beg ver Cassimeres and Cassinetts; Tweeds; Negro Vestings; satin striped and figured do; Cravats; Satinette; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; suspenders; drawers; hosiery; suspenders &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 bleached and brown sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown 3-4 and 4-4 shirting; 4-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown table cloths; bleached and brown damask; bird's eye; diaper; crash; Russia crash; fancy crash; furniture prints; damask reps; cradle and negro blankets; Oxford Witney and Mexican blankets; &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and fashionable Hats.

To the above goods would invite the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail.

JOHN BAXTER.

Norris's the Hay Street 4 doors west of Nov. 13, 1847. the Market

1847.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and will offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing as usual every article that is usually kept at the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and hurry at them about what they could have to bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their Stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time exercised in order to obtain every article at the lowest prices, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

Non-residents who are interested, during the present season, are invited.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,

Nearly opposite the new Liberty Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. A. A. & Co. on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel Guns, with the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,

100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,

25 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars,

5 tons W. & W's Cut Nails,

25 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,

5 tons Sweeps Iron,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

25 kegs White Lead, in Oil,

25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,

25 do. Window, Sand Paper, and Oak Cutlery,

10 tubs and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,

100 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 gallon Demijohns,

5 sides Sole Leather,

20 boxes Multimore's Cotton & Wool Cards,

15 boxes Pease Canvas,

100 dozen Cork Screws,

12 cases Pepper Sauce, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Patent Coppers, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bodies, Cutlery, Patent Hollow Ware, Pen, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cruscets and Cheese, Spices, Sperm, Tallow, Tacks, Rivets, Shot, Bar Lead, Cayenne Pepper, Pure Peach Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Russia Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool SALT,

100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,

10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,

5 tons W. & W's Cut Nails,

75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

100 reams Wrapping Paper,

500 lbs Factory do.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia, Epsom Salts, Sarsaparilla, Copperas, Lodge, Mill and Window Glass, and Putty, Cotton Bagging, Manila and Bale Rope, Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel, Shovels and Spades; Goodlands Mill and Crosscut Saws, Collins Turpentine and Hollow Axes, Carriage Springs and Axles, Tin Plate and Wire, Brickmakers' Moulds, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Aug. 31, 1847. 78tf

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather, Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Traveling Public that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, on the new Schedule of Mail Coaches, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With their new 8 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Chesterville, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.

July, 1847. 71tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store recently occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see their old customers on both Sides. We continue to keep as usual a general assortment of GOODLINES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Please call and give us a trial for the sale of Ship timber or any goods on Person.

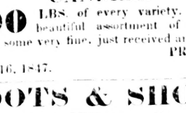
HALL & HALL.

Oct. 14, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, as a successor to Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,

Fayetteville, N. C.

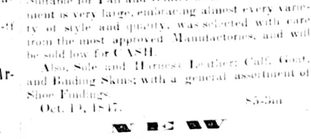
47-1yr

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, for sale on commission, by

A. POTTER & CO.

May 17, 1847. 47tf



Dagaerreotype Miniatures.

H. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the establishment referred again to the citizens, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his qualifications in operating, confidently relying on his operations as the best evidence of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same.

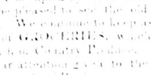
Particular attention will be given to children who may wish their likenesses taken. Directions, with all the late improvements in operating and stock fitted out on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, imported from the Continent, France and America. Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, passing materials, &c., &c. for sale by the wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. H. BRYAN.

April 17, 1847. 60tf



MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY.
ODD FELLOW.
MIKE CRONLY.
WASHINGTON.
T. J. CURTIS.
READY MONEY.
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

The new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 15 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages* of the water. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.

Fayetteville, June 15, 1847. 49tf

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a Large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the purest in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vcinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAML J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK FOR SALE.

IMPORTED FLATTERER, (winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at Newmarket, England, first October Meeting of 1834, by Muley, son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanore, and sire of imp Leviathan, imp Margrave, etc. dam Clare, by Marmion (son of Whiskey and young Nosette by Diomede,—g. d. Harpalice by Golconda—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by Eclipse—Hyaena by Soap—Miss Reisen by Regulus—Midge, Spaniel, Camilla, Ace's dam by Bartlett's Children—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good racehorse, and his colts from every description of mares are very fine. His health is exceedingly robust, and he is now in high state of condition.

CLARENDON, by imp Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon. John Randolph's Gracchus, son of imp Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie—g. d. Axtell by Sir Archie—g. g. d. Nettletop by imp Spread Eagle—sire of Untried (the mare that sold for $2500, a piece, in her day, rarely paid for any d—g—g—g—g d by imp Shark—g—g—g—g d by imp Janus—g—g—g—g d Gipsey, a handsome mare belonging to the late Hon. Thos. H. Bay of Gloucester county, Va. A handsome young horse, whose colts are very large, handsome, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp Flatterer, dam by Monsoon (Tuscan, all that is known of her pedigree, and is considered to have been thoroughbred). A small, neat, compact, and beautifully formed horse, and of great promise—untried.

Payments will be received for forming these horses, or will be disposed of by the entire or separate interest in Syndicate.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.

Fayetteville N. C. Dec. 4, 1847. 92tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS, and Turners, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848 for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at

PRIOR'S

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

E. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. S. Ball's Cabinet Warehouse, and is receiving a large and

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

FALL, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KALE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Mixed Cassimeres, Cassinetts and Jean Jeans,
Satin Marseilles and Fancy Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Satin,
Corded Satins, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloths, new styles,
Grenadine, Silk and Gimpure Nap,
Merinoe Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tartan and Western Plaids,
Plain and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
A few pc's Silk and Cotton Warp,
Brown Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
A few Ruling Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State, and bought for Cash by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and others will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 25, 1847.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Building, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining A. & W. McLauchlin on the West, and E. Grover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

August 28, 1847. 79tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Bragg's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 84-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to G. & H. McMillan are requested to come forward on or before the first of February, and make payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1847. 95tf

$50 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery of my Negro Fellow CALVIN, either to me or in Marlboro' Jail.

Calvin is some 23 years old, six feet one or two inches high, yellow complexion with a sprightly intelligent countenance, and having been raised by Mr. George Dudley, residing on Three Creek, Marlboro' Dist. S. C., he is probably lurking in that neighborhood, or may be making his way North. LIGHT TOWNSEND.

Bennettsville, S. C. Dec. 25, 1847. 95-1m

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 25th of November last, a large Silver Lever WATCH, with a second hand. It had one or two small dents or bruises, occasioned by a fall, and was repaired by Frank in Turner, of Clowan, S. C. A steel Chain was attached to it, and a small gold Key, and when taken away the crystal had a crack across the middle.

I will give a reward of $10 for the Watch, or $20 for the Watch and sufficient evidence to convict the thief.

Any information will be thankfully received by letter or otherwise, at Isles's Store, Cedar Hill, or Wadesborough

YOUNG ALLEN.

Anson county, Dec. 21, 1847. 95-3m

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, consisting of

Black Cloth and Cassinet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassinette, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Fustian, Drab, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassinette, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy Striped Plush, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Panel, Valencia, Blue Tampero, Gala Panel, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, Brown Muslin, Gauntsey, Mixed, White, Fancy, Check, Red Flannel, and Lambs' wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, Inx Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Buttons, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Dressing Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned, from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that has ever been offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash*" keeping in mind the "*Smallest sixpence*," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Seal, Mink, Coney, & Spotland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON.

South west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 6, 1847. 86tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Dec. 8, 1846. 49tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 11, 1847 83tf

RAW HIDES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, from two to three hundred well cured HIDES, a fair portion of which are suitable for Sole or Harness Leather. The price will be low for Cash.

THOMAS C. BLAKE.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94-5w

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,

No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

SALISBURY FACTORY FOR SALE.

UNDER a Resolution of the Stockholders of the *Salisbury Manufacturing Company*, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 25th of January, 1848, at the Court House in Salisbury, on a credit of six months, the SALISBURY FACTORY entire, containing about 2500 Spindles, 70 or 80 Looms, with all the necessary preparatory machinery, a superior Fifty Horse Power Engine, Dwellings for the operatives, &c. Also, one NEGRO MAN about 45 years of age, the engineer.

MATTHIAS BOGER, President.

Salisbury, Nov. 25, 1847. 94-3t

LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 11th day of February next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, upon a credit of 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to wit—

2 Lots on Maiden Lane, (North side.)

500 acres on the East side of Cape Fear River.

2500 acres on the waters of Beaver Creek.

Formerly the property of Thomas L. Hybart, Esq.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Clerk and Master

Dec. 24, 1847. 95tf

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY the 10th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from date, the purchasers giving Bonds with approved security, the following **VALUABLE REAL ESTATE**, viz:

2 half acre Lots in Campbellton.

Wharf at the River.

Store on Person street, occupied by D. Johnson

Flats, Store, occupied by Hay and Winslow stocks, occupied by H. L. Myrover.

Brick Store, Hay st. occupied by D. McGill.

Wood Building, Hay street, occupied by J. A. Bulkley.

3 Warehouses on Bass street.

Store occupied by Hall & Hall.

Dwelling north of the above.

Small Dwelling north of the above.

1 Lot—Cotton Warehouse.

1 Tract of Land, Dickey place.

1 do. do. on Park Branch, 140 acres.

Ordered to be sold by a decree of the Court of Equity.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Clerk & Master.

Dec. 27, 1847. 95-3t

IMPORTANT LAND SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February, 1848, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, the following Valuable REAL ESTATE—to effect a division—viz:

3 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon on Hay street, joining Blake and Hooper.

2 Lots, with fire-proof Buildings thereon, on Hay street, joining Wendell and Hooper.

1 Lot on Franklin street.

2 Lots on Franklin and Donaldson sts.

1 vacant Lot near the Arsenal.

1 Lot in Campbellton, above the Bridge.

250 acres of Land, North side of Clarendon Bridge, with one Stores and Dwelling House thereon.

6 comfortable Dwelling Houses on Hay street.

37 acres of Land joining the same.

54 acres of Land near Mallett's Factory.

100 acres, valuable for fire wood, joining Lots.

1 Fifteen do do, joining ditto.

194 do do do, joining ditto.

Plats of the above Land and Lots will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Persons desiring particular information about the above Property, may enquire of or Alex Mclver Jonnson, Market House, Fayetteville.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Clerk and Master.

Dec 20, 1847. 94tf

AT COST FOR CASH.

THE Subscriber will dispose of the remainder of his stock of DRY GOODS at COST, and some for LESS than COST for CASH only. There will be found a general assortment for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear; Housekeeping Goods, and servants wear also; a small lot of superior Hats and Caps.

Being desirous of closing in a few weeks, those in want of real bargains will do well to call soon as they will seldom meet with opportunities like the present at the CASH BARGAIN STORE, Hay street, west of the market.

JNO. EASTER, Jr.

Dec. 18, 1847. 94tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

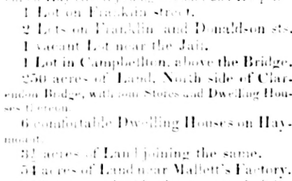
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

SALE OF NEGROES.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 12th day of January next, at 12 o'clock M., four Female SLAVES, formerly the property of William Colville, deceased,—sold by a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Clerk and Master.

Dec. 12, 1847. 94tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacynths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.

1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, figd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Satin,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Straddle Shawls,
8-4 Muslin de Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Woolle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black sewn Silk do*,
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine; Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mats, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bevin was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dobson, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.

JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.

Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m

[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by **BRANDRETH'S PILLS**, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86-1m

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at

PRIOR'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

—ALSO—

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